The Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

No. 55,683—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
29th June.	NYANZA	7000	MOREA	12990
9th July.	SALSETTE	6000		
13th "	CALEDONIA	8000	MARMORA	16600
20th "	SALSETTE	6000		
27th "	EGYPT	8000		
3rd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
10th "	PERSIA	6000		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12431
24th "	HIMALAYA	7000		
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000

All the above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamer at Port Said.*

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER, on day of Sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.
PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
[illegible]	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA :	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON :	GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S [illegible] & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Due Bombay about 1912	Leave Karachi about 1912	Leave Bombay about 1912
City of Lahore	6375	----	7 June	9 July*	----
City of Paris	9200	----	----	30 July†	----
City of Manchester	5551	----	1 July	23 July	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	31 July*	
City of York	7900	20 June	13 "	3 Aug.	
Newby Hall	4398	27 "	20 "	10 Aug.	
City of Poona (Twin Screw)	9500	12 July	4 Aug.	24 Aug.	
Trafford Hall	5811	20 "	13 "	3 Sept.	
City of Glasgow	4529	30 "	22 "	12 "	
City of Athens	5594	8 Aug.	31 "	20 "	
City of Lahore	6375	21 "	13 Sept.	3 Oct.	

NOTE.—All the above steamers have second-class accommodation except the s. s. Trafford Hall. The Newby Hall is "G" class.

* Calling at Port Soudan. † 90 days leave run.

AUTUMN SAILINGS TO BOMBAY FROM LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1912	Continental Call about 1912.	Due Bombay about 1912
City of Calcutta	6715	29 Aug.	Naples..... 6 Sept.	21 Sept.
City of Paris	9200	12 Sept.	Marseilles.25 Sept.	9-10 Oct.
City of Birmingham	7600	26 "	Naples..... 6 Oct.	21 Oct.
C. of Marseilles	9400	3 Oct.		26-27 Oct.
City of Poona	9500	16 "	Marseilles 23 Oct.	7-8 Nov.
Trafford Hall	5381	23 "	Marseilles31 Oct.	18 Nov.
City of Athens	5594	31 "	Naples.....6 Nov.	22 Nov.
City of Karachi	5566	6 Nov.	Marseilles16 Nov.	3 Dec.
City of Rosaria	6715	20 "	.....	23 Dec.
City of Paris	9200	11 Dec.	Marseilles, 13 Dec.	3-4 Jan. 1913

FARES.	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	921	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,021	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	463	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Lights and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

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in connection with
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Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

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KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from Mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

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Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers. Tons. Sailing. Date. Time. Route via.
Kola ..... 1205 Thurs. 4th July 9 a.m. .
Lhasa..... 2184 Friday 5th July † 6 a m. direct.

† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kola" 1205 tons, on Thursday, 4th July, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Malda," 1951 tons, on Wednesday, 10th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Purnea," 3306 tons, on Thursday 11th July, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lindula" 3358 tons, on or about 29th June.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Burmese, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
29th June, 1912.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	1st July
Trieste	5095	N. Ivancich	1st Aug
Habsburg	3979	G. Gillhuber	1st Sept
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Oct
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	16th Oct
Habsburg	3979	G. Gillhuber	1st Nov

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Silesia	5174	G. Nicolich	28th Aug.

All the above Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 500
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 750
To London via Trieste ..... " 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back... " 903 " 1098*

SECOND CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 350
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 525
To London via Trieste..... " 439 to 449†
To London via Trieste and back... " 653 " 723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
* Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—
To Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
To Trieste or Venice and back ... " 675
To London via Trieste..... " 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back... " 832 " 963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

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Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Vorwaerts.....	5920	R. Dannecker	8th July.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

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THE FINEST POLISH FOR all metal works is BRASSO

STOCKED IN ALL Bazars.

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9½ inch by 4½ inch...Rupee 1 per hundred*
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If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 8 per 1,000.
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If printed on flap Re. 4 per thousand.

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FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL single bed-rooms from 4s. ; double from 7s. ; sitting and bed-room from 15s. ; suites from 21s. ; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions, Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

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BANKERS AND AGENTS
ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.
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BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

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AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, Colombo, Karachi, Amritsar, Delhi, Penang, Pukei, Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.), Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S., Medan Deli (Sumatra), Singapore, Malacca, Kuala Lumpor F. M. S., Klang (F. M. States.), Seremban (F. M. States.), Bangkok, Batavia, Sourabaya, Saigon, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Yokohama, Kobe, New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
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Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
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103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE :
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

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EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
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DARK [illegible]
THE [illegible]
PATENT [illegible] "POLKEY"

is the nearest a[illegible] to DAYLIGHT. [illegible]osine Motor Head Lights, lights which [illegible]ach in illuminating power to Acetylene REASONS W[illegible]ot permitted on the roads in Bombay. HAVE THE [illegible] YOU SHOULD HEAD LIGH[illegible]LKEY"

1. It burns Kerosene [illegible]ch is obtainable everywhere.
2. It is a pleasant [illegible]ost effective light for a Motor car.
3. It is strong enough [illegible] any purpose.
4. It gives a more [illegible]d light than the ordinary Acetylene lamp.
5. It is lit immediately [illegible]ithout any waiting.
6. It does not smell.
7. On a dark night [illegible] driver can easily pick out a telegraph pole at a hundred yards [illegible] quite plainly.
8. Two spare chimneys [illegible]dy for use, stored in each lamp, in asbestos lined tubes; no risk of breakage.
9. Glass chimneys [illegible]erfectly fireproof.
10. All "POLKEY" [illegible]ps may be had at English prices ; 12 annas to the Shilling or [illegible]he Pound Sterling.

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Useful for Reading, for [illegible]ustion loss [illegible]illumination of close work.
The great power of these [illegible]hich the small print of a newspaper can be read easily at a distance of over 14[illegible]m extremely useful. They will be found invaluable in houses, shops, stores, [illegible]s, orchestras, music rooms, students, draughtsmen's and mechanics rooms ; [illegible] camp, the jungle, &c.; as a search light in cellars, warehouses, workshops [illegible] that can be desired. Light equal to 500 candle power.

MARC[illegible] & Co., LTD.
[illegible]D POONA.

150° "SHELL" "SH[illegible]ime of [illegible]were bei[illegible]forth th[illegible]sh of th[illegible]D CASE OIL. 150° "SHELL"

It is [illegible] W[illegible]ary to pay an extrav[illegible]g-Ev[illegible]ain the best oil.
[illegible]OU TRIED "[illegible]ELL"?
[illegible]st American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE. REFI[illegible] an[illegible] PACK[illegible] in[illegible]° TEST AMERI[illegible] NO SMOKE and NO SMELL. "SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T [illegible] to deci[illegible]r Butler or Grocer [illegible]nd of oil you burn [illegible] YOU GET "[illegible]ELL" THE [illegible] FOR THE BEST [illegible]PS.

"SHELL" 150° THE [illegible]ED BY [illegible]PETROLEUM GRA[illegible]LD., [illegible]NGS, BOMBAY. "SHELL" 150°

A CUP[illegible] COCOA DELICIOUS SECONDS.

Everybody uses cocoa[illegible] ordinary way is not [illegible]dy knows that cocoa in the pare a cup of this ex[illegible]d. But you can now prepby using . . . [illegible]verage in 15 seconds or less

ELE[illegible]KA

DR[illegible] M[illegible] CO[illegible]

In ¼lb tins at 10 As. and 1lb tins at Rs. 1-2

NO EXTRA SUGA[illegible] [illegible]K REQUIRED ONLY [illegible]TER.

"ELESKA" contain[illegible] together with the proper amount of sugar and [illegible] for instant use, in powdered form. The flavo[illegible] "ELESKA" wins the [illegible] the quality excellent. [illegible] first taste.

DHUNJIBHOY COW[illegible] COWASJI RUTTONJI [illegible] P. C. S[illegible] FROM [illegible]R & Co., Princess Street. [illegible] Crawford Market, Bombay. [illegible]rant Road.

SOLE [illegible] ALDRIDGE[illegible] INDIA. [illegible] & CO., LTD.. SIRDARS PA[illegible] [illegible]REET, BOMBAY.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQU[illegible] Gordon Geary, Rs 5, Appl[illegible] "Gazette" Office.

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Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
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Snowflake	150°	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150°	" "	
Chester	125°	" "	
Devoe's	125°	" "	
Monkey	125°	" "	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

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Protect yourself and your family by keeping a bottle of our famous,

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½ dozen bottles post free.
HUNDREDS OF UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

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SUCCESSORS TO D. FERNANDES & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
EUROPEAN CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, PURVEYORS, TOBACCONISTS, & GENERAL MERCHANTS.
61 Hornby Road. (opposite Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co.), Fort, BOMBAY.
OPEN DAY & NIGHT. No. 134. Mention this Paper.

"ALL GOLD"

FINEST SELECTED
CALIFORNIAN FRUITS,
in large 2½ lbs. tins

CASES CONTAINING :—

4	LEMON CLING PEACHES	Rs. 22-8 per case.
4	BARTLETT PEARS	
4	APRICOTS	
4	GREENGAGES	
4	ROYAL ANNE CHERRIES	
3	STEWED PRUNES	
1	BLACKBERRIES	

or Re. 1 per tin selected.

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IMPORTERS,
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THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.:

GENERAL MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF GRUYERE PARMESAU AND GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

Pure ITALIAN OLIVE OIL (genuine) guaranteed, ITALIAN MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES in large stock and fresh, arriving monthly. ITALIAN WALNUTS, and ALMONDS, in soft shell, and also Hozelnuts ; the nuts suitable for table use.

HORS DE OVRE (First course luxury) in various brands from The High Class Houses.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SOFAS and EASY CHAIRS visit at the Stores will convince of its well shaped, designed and comfortableness.

GRIGNOLINO WINE (CLARET) a genuine product of Grape Wine in great demand. Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

LIQUEURS and WINES from [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

MR. VASUDEO MAHADEO LIMAYE, of Messrs. LIMAYE Bros., Old Iron Merchants of Pen Lane, Bhendi Bazar, having RETIRED from Partnership, the Undersigned Mr. SADASHIVRAO H. LIMAYE is the owner of the Firm and he will only conduct the business.

SADASHIVRAO H. LIMAYE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and from the 1st of July 1912, the timings of Passenger and Mail Trains on the G. I. P. System will be altered.

For details see Sheet Time Table exhibited at Stations.

Information can also be obtained from Station Masters or from the undersigned.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1912.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888,

As amended by the City of Bombay Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1905.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by the City of Bombay Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1905, that the Undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held in the month of August, 1912, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the Public Street known as Sewri Road.

A plan of this Street showing the existing regular line of the Street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal, may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.—Dated this 28th day of June, 1912.

P. R. CADELL,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V., by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of VAJPAI KESHAV, late of Bombay, Visa Oswal Bania Hindu inhabitant, a shoe keeper, residing at Mandvi outside the Fort deceased.

BAI LADHIBAI, wife of VUJA GOWAR of Bombay, Visa Oswal Bania, Hindu Inhabitant, without occupation sister of the said deceased, residing at Mandvi outside the Fort .....Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness, SIR NARAYEN GANESH CHANDAVARKAR, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this twenty-fifth day of June in the year of our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and twelve and in the third year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
The 25th day of June, 1912.
Messrs. MALVI, HIRALAL MODY and RANCHODDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

RUTTONJI RUSTOMJI MISTRY, late of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant.
OSCAR WILKIN, late Lieutenant, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse) Sangor, European.
AMRATLAL MANEKLAL and his widow MANEKBAI, late of Bombay Lad Bania Hindu Inhabitants.
DEVIDAS MORARJI and his widow DAHIBAI, late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitants.
ELIZABETH ANN WHITCHELO, Mrs., late of Poona European.
DORA (or SARAH) CHEESEMAN, late of Quetta, European, a Nurse.
MAHOMEDI AIWAZ, late of Lucknow, a Mahomedan female pilgrim.
FATMA, late of Bombay, a Mahomedan female pilgrim.
FATEHBIBI, wife of Mahomed Ibrahim Makba, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant.
SILARKO JOHN TELLERY, late of Bombay of the Firm of Messrs. S. J. Tellery and Coy, Manufacturers and Exporters of Carpet and Art Industries, European.
WALTER LANG, late of Bombay European Inhabitant, a partner in the Firm of Messrs. Symons Barlow and Lang, Exchange Brokers.
CYRIL HOLDSWORTH, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant, an employe in the Army and Navy Co-operative Society, Ltd.
NORMAN SIMPSON, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant, an employe, in the firm of Messrs. DeLaitte Lichting Co., Ltd.
EDWARD WILLIAM JOHN MASON, late Sub-Conductor, Military Works Services, Quetta, European.
THEODORE E. ROBSON, late State Engineer Barwani State, Central India, European.
WILLIAM BIRKETT, late Superintending Engineer, P. and O. Steam Navigation Coy., Bombay, European.

All persons, having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates, are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator-General,
Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, the 7th day of June, 1912.

ST. GEORGE'S SCHOOL.

HARPENDEN, (HERTS).

A PUBLIC SCHOOL for BOYS and GIRLS, from Kindergarten to University Age. Specially advantageous to Anglo-Indian parents who do not wish their children to be separated. Training for the Universities, Services, etc. Special attention to manual work, etc. For prospectus &c., Honours (including Open School. Oxford Univ. gained this year), apply Headmaster or can be obtained from

PROF. J. H. MACKINTOSH,
Presidency College, Madras.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT,
PSYCHE OR THE MYSTERIES OF SOUL
THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY.
AT POPULAR PRICES.

WINES, SPIRITS BEERS &C.

JJ&S

PURE POT STILL WHISKEY

The fine flavour and exceptionally high quality of John Jameson's Whiskey have made it

Famous for over 100 years.

JOHN JAMESON & SON. LIMITED.
DUBLIN.

Distillers to H.M. The King.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.),	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP.... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of ½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a., for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges; particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bowanagar, Hyderabad (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot Sukaur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be showed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

This Bank accepts Bills for collection on every part of India as well as Foreign Bills too.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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VAMPIRE DANCE!

QUITE A NEW AND HIGHLY SENSATIONAL FILM.
2000 FEET OF INTENSE EXCITEMENT
A WEIRD MYSTERIOUS PERFORMANCE
AT
AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.
THIS WEEK
A PICTURE THAT WILL MAKE PEOPLE WONDER.
SOMETHING REALLY STARTLING.

ON SUNDAY 30TH, Open at 5 to 6-45 P.M. Sharp.
BY SPECIAL REQUEST
VANITY FAIR
THREE SHOWS AS USUAL—7 to 8, 8-30 and 10-11 P.M.
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY FOURTH SHOW 5 to 12-15. P. M.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, Impotency of manhood, etc.

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PRINCESS STREET.

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ALL THINGS are now dated from the great Coronation Durbar and however popular they may be before that historic event there is no doubt that hence proved merits and high class finish

DAIMLER, FIAT, AND DELAUNAY BELLEVILLE

Motor Cars as used by H. I. M. The King and all the principal Ruling Chiefs. H. E. The Viceroy has placed these cars in the front rank far in advance of all other Motors.

Full particulars of 1912 Models from

SOLE AGENTS for the finest

THE BOMBAY MOTOR HOUSE CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS TO H. E. THE VICEROY'S ESTABLISHMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE.
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

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STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID .....£ 29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS... 13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE 1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED..... 8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1[illegible] per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates.
CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to

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Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00[illegible]

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.

GENEROUS CONDITIONS.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

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R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Building, Bombay.

[illegible] BANKS.

[illegible] AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

[illegible]s.....$ 15,000,000
[illegible]Rves.....$ 15,000,000
[illegible]s.....$ 16,750,000
[illegible]s.....$ 1,500,000

[illegible]TORS AND HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

[illegible]ND AGENCIES.

Rangoon, Saigon, San Francisco, Shanghai, Shanghai Hongkow, Singapore, Soerabaya, Taipeh, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama, Iloilo.

[illegible]PORT[illegible] ASIATIC CO., [illegible]HAMS BUILDING.

[illegible]CCOUNTS.

[illegible] annum on Daily [illegible] provided the sum [illegible]

[illegible]S.

[illegible] to 12 months or [illegible]pplication.
[illegible] chief Commercial [illegible] America, China [illegible]

[illegible] and everybody [illegible]uickly prepared [illegible]xcellent food-beverage.

[illegible] and every description transacted.
[illegible]WILSON, Agent.
[illegible]ay.

[illegible]E S[illegible]

[illegible]RY
[illegible]LK
[illegible]OCOA
[illegible]AR OR MILK
[illegible]OILING WATER
[illegible]s the cocoa to milk—all ready [illegible] is delicious and [illegible] praises of all at

[illegible] BANK, LD.

[illegible]8,000,000
[illegible]30,000,000
[illegible]17,500,000

[illegible]MA.
[illegible]AT :—
[illegible] (Malden)
[illegible]rang
[illegible]rk
[illegible]Fort Arthur
[illegible]noise

[illegible] BE OBTAINED [illegible]
[illegible]JEE OOMRIGHUR
[illegible] SON, No. 1, Inside [illegible]
[illegible]HROFF & SONS, [illegible]

[illegible]are opened for [illegible]owed at two per [illegible] Rs. 1,000 upto [illegible]d half-yearly

[illegible]AGENTS FOR [illegible]
[illegible]F SALMON [illegible]
[illegible]LACE, APOLLO ST[illegible]

[illegible]one year and [illegible]ontained on [illegible]
[illegible]EXCHANGE [illegible]ARRE[illegible], Manager.

[illegible]BET.—By [illegible]JOB P[illegible]

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES. (Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, Annas 8, Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLABESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

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TO ELECTRICIANS.—A trial with "Dr. JUST WOLFRAM TUNGSRAM" M. F. Lamps 75 per cent saving in current, and my "2500 MEGHOM CABLES" best B. C. M. A. Grade, will convince you as being the best and cheapest on the market. They are unrivalled quality and you will not buy any other once you use them. Sole Agent E. G. FULEF, 45 Hornby Row, Oppt. Cook's Bldgs, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. , First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspect on respectfully invited.

GAZDAR AND CO.—MERCHANTS and CONTRACTORS, Church Gate Street. Large Stock best English and Italian Flooring, Dado Wall Tiles, Majolica Mosaic, Sand Brand Cement, Marble, Lavatory Basins Closets, Bath Tubs, etc.

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G. MEHTA & Co., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdool Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1288.

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 2 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding Stationery, etc.

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is to enjoy the advantages of perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health and very soon render them fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?

ATANK NIGRAH PILL

is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous system.

It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and preventing waste.

It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplies everything that a man should have.

PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 Pills.
WRITE TO-DAY :—VAIDYA SHASTRI.

MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
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Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

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New features, including illustrations, are added in the second year.

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THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

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TO LET—AT ANDHERI, beautifully situated FURNISHED BUNGALOW, in nice Garden. Two bed and Bath Rooms. Dining and Drawing Room. Perfect water supply, nice Garden. Moderate Rent. Apply Box No. 75, care of "Bombay Gazette."

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House Agent,
Poona.

COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOM TO BE LET 4 windows, overlooking gardens, and sea, to European married couple, or two friends, at Mrs. PAGE, 10 Rafiya Manzil, Wodehouse Road, Lift and Electric Light.

Recommended by Mr. Hill, "Bombay Gazette."

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WANTED a smart MOTOR ACCESSARY SALESMAN, (European) with a good knowledge of Cars, and accessories. Salary according to qualifications.

Apply to
Messrs. SIMPSON & Co.,
Motor Engineers,
Madras.

WANTED, by Married Couple, with child of three, BOARD and LODGING. First Floor—Lights and Fans. From 1st of July. Replies must state lowest terms. Box No. 55, care of "Bombay Gazette."

SMALL MODERN FLAT three Rooms with Bath Room and usual offices. Lights and Fans. State locality and Rent to Box No. 72, "Bombay Gazette."

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FOR "Bombay Gazette" office, one who understands paper preferred. Apply by letter only to MANAGER. Stating remuneration and all particulars.

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FIRST CLASS TRAVELLER with connection preferred, good opening and prospects for the right man. Only those at present on the ground entertained.

Apply by letter stating Terms and particulars to MANAGER "Gazette" Office.

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THE FINEST PEARS.

WILL be ready the latter end of July, and APPLES in August. Sent to any part of India by V. P. Parcel Post, at Rs. 4-2 per 9lb. basket. Apples and Pears from BUNDROLE ORCHARDS, were supplied to H. M. The King-Emperor.

Apply to A. H. LEE, Bundrole Orchards, Kulu Punjab.

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Must be cleared to make room for new plant coming from England.

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1 Quad Crown by Harrild and Sons, Improved "Main" News Machine, with 2 moulds.
1 Quad Demy by Harrild & Sons, "Main" News Machine.
1 Quad Royal by Furnival, Flyer incomplete.
1 Quad Demy Whafedale by W. Dawson & Sons.
1 Demy Folio with 2 moulds.
1 F'cap Folio, Treadle, double plateu, "Bremner" with 2 moulds.

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1 Double Demy Columbian Press by Harrild and Sons.
3 Super Royal by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Super Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
1 Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
2 Demy by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Foolscap Albion Presses by Harrild and Sons.
1 Foolscap Folio by Hopkinson and Cope.

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1 Imperial 2½ inches screw.

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1 Diagonal, 20 inches, with 1 extra knife hand power.

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1 Treadle, 6 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.
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1 Wooden frame size 40 inches.
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1 Perforating Machine, 30 inches.
1 Backing Machine.
1 Rolling Machine.
2 Type Casting Machines.
1 Copper Plate Press incomplete.
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Apply, MANAGER,
"Bombay Gazette" Office,
Green Street, Fort.

PAINTS

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The best quality of Paints and Oils manufactured by

MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING,
of London & Bristol,
can be obtained from all Bazar Dealers.

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A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA.

To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

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J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT KHANDIA STREET.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th day of June 1912 at the hour of 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the afternoon, sell by Public Auction at the mortgaged premises the undermentioned property by order and under instructions of the Transferee of the mortgage and on account and the risk of the mortgagor Dawoodbhai Chandabhai and in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 11th day of November, 1908 and made between the said mortgagor Dawoodbhai Chandabhai of the one part, Shellaji Gajaji and Co. of the second part, and Gulabchand Mulchand of the third part, and also contained in another indenture of mortgage dated the 26th day of February, 1910, and expressed to be made between the mortgagor the said Dawoodbhai Chandabhai and the said Shellaji Gajaji and Co., which powers of sale were assigned by the Indenture of Transfer of mortgage dated the 4th day of January, 1911 and made between Shellaji Gajaji and Co of the first part, Gulabchand Mulchand of the second part, the mortgagor Dawoodbhai Chandabhai of the third part, and the Transferee of the fourth part and by another Indenture of Transfer of mortgage also dated the 4th day of January, 1911, and made between Shamanji Shellaji and others of the first part and the mortgagor the said Dawoodbhai Chandabhai of the second part and the Transferee of the third part and which powers of sale were extended and made applicable by two Indentures of further charge dated the 5th day of January 1911 and the 9th day of May 1911 respectively and both made between the mortgagor Dawoodbhai Chandabhai of the one part and the said Transferee of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land containing formerly by admeasurement 135 square yards and six-ninths of another square yard or thereabout and now 128 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1472—1472, New Nos. 8633—8634 Old Survey Nos. 2663, 2-2662 and New Survey No, 4085 together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 348 present Street Nos. 7-9 and formerly No. 2 all which premises are situate on the East side of Khandia Street at Bombay in the registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage on or towards the West by the said Khandia Street on or towards the North formerly by the property of Rahimanbibi of Saikh Lalday Saheb and now of Khandia Moholla Mosque and on or towards the South formerly by the property of Sarabibi widow and now of Nubibai Meyaji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Munchershah and Narmadashankar, Attorneys for the said vendor at their office in No. 13, Military Square Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned,

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th June, 1912.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 15, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), at the P. and O. Co's. Terraces, Mazagon, the effects of the late William Birkett, Esqr., consisting of valuable household furniture, such as dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggon, drawing-room sofas and chairs, cabinets, ironcots, almyrahs, dressing and washhand tables, English clock, lamps, ice box, pictures, plateware, glassware and crockery, carpenter's tools, books, wearing apparels, table linen, office shigram, handsome landau, carriage, horse, harness etc.

The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY the 30th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Sylverton House Colaba Reclamation [illegible] the Officers' quarters, near the Colaba [illegible] Station the valuable household furniture [illegible] Breslaur and others, such as dining [illegible] chairs, sideboard, mahogany drawing-room [illegible] ing suite, marble topped tables and teapoys [illegible] and corner cabinets, bedsteads, mahogany [illegible] suite in 5 pieces clothes and gows presses, [illegible] drawers, marble topped dressing and [illegible] tables, table ornaments, pictures, round proof [illegible] one cottage piano by Arthur Allison and Co., specially constructed for India by S. Rose and Co., excellent tone and in first class condition, 9 stops organ by Rose & Co. etc., the property of H. Mulleneux, Esqr.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY the 30th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill, near to the Protestant Church, the valuable teakwood and blackwood household furniture of the late design, glassware, crockeryware, plateware, dining table, mirrored sideboard dinner waggon, drawing-room, suite of sofas and chairs, marble-topped tables and teapoys, side and corner cabinets, iron bedsteads, clothes and gown presses, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, book and nest-stands round proof lamps, pictures, table ornaments cottage pianos by Rose & Co. etc the property of G. Sulzer, Esqr. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE on WEDNESDAY the 3rd day of July 1912 at 2-30 p. m., S. T.

IMPORTANT to TAILORS and outfitters and good opportunity for the general public.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of July 1912, at 2-30 p. m. S. T. at the ground-floor of Waterloo Mansions, near Wodehouse Road, opposite the Wellington Fountain, the remaining stock of Messrs. Stanley Humphrey's & Co., consisting of tweeds, venetian cloth, over coatings barbari suitings, livings, Italians, buttons &c. and outfitters goods, such as Wolsely underwear, woolen and silk underwear, immitation jewellery, razor stroppe, holdalls, boots, shoes hats, topees, silverware, and shop furniture, such as cupboards, cloth shelfs, desk with railing &c.

The above will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. This is a very rare opportunity to intending buyers.

The goods are on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th June, 1912.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription, Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	,, 11 0
Quarterly	,, 6 0
Monthly	,, 2 0
SINGLE COPY...	... ONE ANNA.

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Yearly	Rs. 26 0
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Quarterly	,, 7 0
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SINGLE COPY...	... TWO ANNAS.

N.B.—Payment must always be made in ADVANCE.

For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette" See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Offers; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, etc. Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-4

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in advance.

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on 29 June, 2017

B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

Waterlily 150°F.—Firefly 125°F.—Chukker 125°F.—Victoria 125°F.

LUBRICANTS. Fuel & Cylinder Oils. **WAX.** CANDLES.

B. O. C.

PETROL. **MOTOR OILS** A & B. **Motor Grease.**

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Depot, Wadi Bunder.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Act 9 of 1890 and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 29th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bags, cottonseeds in bags, linseed, jowari, rapeseed, tilly, castorseed, harda, turmeric, tamarind poppyseed, gram, toor and rice in bags, pieces of timber, bundle of country drugs, tin of oil, box of luggage, bundle of coirrope, bundle of cotton, empty drums, bundle of rubber, 20 dhoters, bundle of brassware, wagon of stone, bags of salt, bundle of jogres, bags of groundnutseed, bundle of gunbag, empty wooden and ironcasks, case of rum, bundle of books, tin of brass rocks, basket of bangles, bundle of pots 17 packages, personal luggage, iron bars, wooden planks, keg and casks of paints, boxes of cocoa oil, box of vinegar, case of acid, lot of old record, steel hoops, bags of sweeping grain, etc. etc.

Howrah to Byculla, P. W. R., No. 13734 5 of 2-12-1911.—

2 Two boxes asbestos sheets weighing 11 mds. 17 srs.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 and Chapter 10, Section 141 of Railway Act 9 of 1890.

Dombivli to Bombay, Invoice No. 2 of 6-1-12.—

R. I. R. No. 5563-36, Wagon No. 31735, containing stone chipping Consignee Jehangir Cooverji Contractor, 80-82 Old Modi Khana Fort, Bombay.

Navasdgi to Wadi Bunder, In No. 27 R. I. R. 2174 of 14-3-12.—One Wagon Shahabad Stones.

Senders Messrs S. M. Akhber and Co., Station Road, Hyderatad, Deccan, Consignee Messrs. G. Mahadeo and Co., Walkeswar Road, Bombay.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 3-30 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p. m. (S. T.)

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 hand-some strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 thick-set useful grey (Arab) pony, upto good weight, quict to ride and drive, parted with as owner has left Bombay.

1 Good-looking bay Aust. Gelding in very fair condition, about 15-1, is absolutely quiet in saddle and harness in daily use, would make a good horse for ladies. Parted with for no fault owner leaving.

y 12 H.P. 4 cylinder Humber motor car, d Tonneau body complete with hood.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

MONDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Old General Post Office, second floor, Hornby Road, Fort, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood furniture by Ahmed Dewji and others, consisting of rich glass and crockeryware, dining table and chairs, dumbwaiters and sideboards, drawing-room, suites, sofas and chairs, cabinets, rich carpets and durries, rich Standard lamp by Ditmar, table lamps, flowerpots, mirror door cloth and gown almyrahs and cloth press, dressing, chest-of-drawers, marble top dressin; and washhead tables, utensils, ice-box, etc., etc, the property of R. O. Lees, Esq., Director of Telegraphs.

The property will be on view from TO-MORROW, SUNDAY the 30th instant only.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administratrix of the late Mr. R.R. sastlvala, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, on TUESDAY, the 2nd July, 1912, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Hornby Road, Fort, below Sir D. N. Petit's Bart Office, and opposite Messrs. Phillip & Co., the remaining valuable and handsome furniture, glass and crockeryware, shop furniture, show cases, sliding, door cupboards, Chubb's and Milner's safes, one folding English-bedstead, one bicycle, gramaphone table, hall and hanging lamps, rich ornaments, terra-cotta, parian and bronze figures, valuable platedware, such as cruet, pickle, and breakfast companions, tantalus frames, vegetable and luncheon dishes, plated centre pieces, knives and forks, opera glasses, ice boxes, canvas, jboots, carpets, &c. &c. &. The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th June, 1912.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.. AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of July, 1912, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Room, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), the following :—

On account of the Consignee—

2 bales each containing 310 pieces cotton blankets.
2 cases containing 10 pieces sporting tweed, 100 dozen gent's socks, 50 dozen assorted neckties, under shirts, etc.
1 bale 255 pieces S. K. Jackets and Trousers.
2 bales each containing 150 pieces jackets.
3 bales each containing 50 pieces overcoats.
4 bales each containing 100 pieces jackets.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th June, 1912.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 25, Marine Lines Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

MANCHESTER WEEKLY REPORT.

Messrs. James F. Hutton and Co., writes from Manchester, on 6th June, the following weekly report :—

Cotton Figures from August 31st last to May 24th,	Bales this year.	Bales last year.
Liverpool Stock. All kinds of cotton	1,266,190	820,350
Liverpool Stock. American cotton	1,151,890	690,890
American cotton into sight ...	14,991,000	11,488,000
Receipts at American Ports ...	11,575,000	8,344,000
Visible Supply. All kinds of cotton	4,197,000	3,001,000
Visible Supply. American cotton	3,046,000	1,879,000
Visible Supply. Egyptian cotton	225,000	212,000
Visible Supply. East Indian cotton	157,000	253,000
Visible Supply. Other kinds of cotton	84,000	87,000

For the week ending the 24th ult., the movement of American Cotton "into sight" was 64,000 bales, and last year for the corresponding week it was 85,000 bales; the "out of sight" figures i o deliveries to the world's Spinners were 235,000 bales, and last year 161,000 bales.

For last week up to the 31st ult., we have not received the complete and correct figures of "into sight" and "out of sight" Cotton, and can only give the Liverpool Stocks, Port receipts and Visible supplies to the 24th ult., instead of up to the 31st ult.

The condition of the growing American Cotton Crop of the 25th ult., was given on the 4th inst., as 78.9 by the Agricultural Bureau, comparing with 87.3 a year ago, and an average of 81 for the past 10 years, the estimated area planted with Cotton will not be given until early July, the Cotton Markets do not appear to have been influenced by this condition report, being above the average anticipated, except this it helps to prolong the quiet time we are passing through.

The weather in the States has been more favourable since the 25th ult and an average condition would now be guessed at probably over 80.

The condition of the Egyptian Crop at the moment is reported as un-satisfactory, but it is too early to draw reliable conclusions the acreage estimate by the United States Officials on the 4th prox will be awaited with considerable interest.

The March imports of Piece Goods into Calcutta were only 45,228 piecages as against 54,582 last year, but for the 3 months to March 31st there was an excess of 2029 packages above last year while Bombay stocks on April 30th were increased 1771 pickges (49,236 packages) over March 31st and dull markets are at present reported from both these places.

At present the India markets are making very few offers, up-country Dealers are not clearing as fast as could be wished, and most Piece Goods' Firms will probably rem in inactive until it is seen how the S W Monsoon proceeds we are waiting for the news of its breaking at Bombay.

China has been making offers f r old Chops in White and Dyed goods, but we do not hear of many transactions going through and judging from the prices realised at the Auctions in the week ending 11th ult it is hardly possible for Importing Firms out there to pay present rates here the completi n of the negotiations re the 6 power loan is not yet accomplished, and some authorities out there are somewhat pessimistic as to the stability of the New Government meanwhile shipments to China from this side are larger than the situation would appear to warrant.

Our market can hardly be said to have fully resumed its normal condition after holidays extending practically from the 25th ult to last Tuesday the 4th inst and there are no particular circumstances to refer to no doubt the position is weaker owing to more favourable weather in the States, the uncertainty as to the Indian Monsoon and the fact that this is a period between active buying seasons we expect to remain quiet, but may experience fluctuations according to varying weather conditions and their effects on the growing Cotton Crops.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 28th June, 1912.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey.....	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran ...	28	1	20 p.m.	1	21
Suez.....	28	2	30 p.m.	0	28

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (18-5-11).

Telegrams for all places in interior of China excepting stations on the coast booked by routes other than Bhamo can be accepted at sender's risk (29-2-12).

Italian Administration notify that Telegrams for Tripoli, are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in code or cipher language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and those concerned deposit two copies of their code one at the Tripoli Telegraph Office and the other at the Telegraph Office at Rome (20-10-11).

Telegrams for Brazil via North Atlantic cables can only be accepted at sender's risk (10-2-12).

Telegrams in code for Hankow can only be accepted at Sender's risk. (27-2-12).

Owing to pressure of traffic and atmospheric disturbances telegrams for Casablanca, Mazagan, Mogador and Rabat are subject to great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk (15-5-12.)

Dilon reports Hue interrupted to Behbehan communication between Behbehan and Ahwas interrupted. Telegrams for Ahwas Mohammerah Schouster and Distal should bear instructions "Post Bushire" till further notice (15-5-12).

Bhamo Route to China Interrupted beyond Indian Frontier between Tenyung and Yunnanfu. (28-6-12).

The Beginning of Happiness is Health, and the beginning of Health is an active Liver. Make it so by using FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, the health liver and drops.—MADON, SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and Re. 1 for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

PARRY.—At 8 Sandhurst House, Arcollo Bunder, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Parry, aged nine months.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BRADNELL—June 10, at Shirublands, 2 Sydenham Road, Croydon, the wife of Capt. Herbert Bradnell, Royal Army Medical Corps, of a son.

STANTON—June 7, at Glenmore House, Wraysbury, Bucks, the wife of Major E. A. Stanton, of a son.

USBORNE—June 11, at Cambray, Leamington, the wife of C. F. Usborne, Indian Civil Service, of a son.

HALSEY—June 8, at 50 Belgrave Road, the wife of Capt. Arthur Halsey, R. N. of a daughter

MARRIAGES.

MAINWARING—HARE—June 5, at Holy Trinity Church, Sloane Street, W., Lieut-Col. Arthur E. Mainwaring, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, to Mrs. Henry A. Hare, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Hay, Sheffield.

NATION—CORBETT—June 6, at Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, by the Rev. Canon Allen Edwards, Cecil Fosbery, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Nation, to Grace Evelyn, only daughter of the late Mr. Richard S. Corbett and of Mrs. Corbett.

REINOLD—HONEY—June 11, at St. Mary Abbots, Kensington, by the Rev. Canon Pennefather, Basil Edward Reinold, lieutenant, Royal Navy, son of Edward K. Reinold, late of the Bombay Public Works Dept., to Gladys Mary Elizabeth, younger daughter of the late Frederick Henry Honey and of Mrs. Honey, 17 Shooters's Hill Road, Blackheath.

TERRELL—CROYSDALE—On 8th June, at St. Mary's Church, Sunbury-on-Thames, by the Rev. William Russell, assisted by the Vicar, the Rev. Percival West, Captain A. C. L. Tyrrell, 25th Cavalry, Indian Army, 4th son of Lieut.-General F. H. Tyrrell, Indian Army, to sylvia, 3rd daughter of Thomas Croysdale, J. P., of Hawke House, Sunbury-on-Thames.

DEATHS.

GORDON—June 5, at Thornoombe, Throwcombe, Somerset, Ethel, wife of Lieut.-Col. O. B. Gordon, late Cameron Highlanders.

KELLY—June 5, at St. Attonbras, Colinton, Mid-Lothian, Harriet Emily, beloved wife of Col. Charles H. Kelly.

MERREITH—June 8, at 4 Abbots Hayes, Chester Edward Spencer, Major Royal Engr., only son of the late Spencer Meredith, surgeon, H. E. I. C., Madras Army, and Anna Maria Meredith.

WALFORD—June 10, at Weymouth, Col. William Sworder Walford, late Royal Art., aged 61.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, High Court, 11-30 a.m.
America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "It is the business of commercial men to anticipate wants."—System.

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Nyanza" leaves Bombay harbour to-day.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	7-15	13-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-15	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-15	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-55	21-30
Gujarat Mail	8-25	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	19-52

STRING BAND AT THE COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the string band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play under the direction of J.D. Bracken, Band-Sergeant, commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the string band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Serg. J. O'Dell, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March.....El Capitan ..... Sousa
Overture .....La Coronnedor ..... Hermann
Selection .....The Thistle..... Mydleton
Valse .....Lustige Bruder..... Vollstedt
Three Dances...Nell Gwyn ..... German
Selection.....The Girls of Gottenberg ..Caryll
Two step.....Smoky Mokes ..... Holzmann

THEFT.—One Chandoo Miabhai, who keeps a grocery shop at Musjid siding, has reported to the police the theft of a piece of gold, a currency note for Rs. 10 and cash Rs. 4-8 from his coat pocket which he left hanging on a nail near a waterpipe at 11 a. m. yesterday.

OPIUM POISONING.—Dawobai, aged 35, residing at Sunder Lane, was removed to the J. J. Hospital, yesterday morning suffering from opium poisoning. It appears that Dawobai was suffering from dysentery and took an overdose of opium. Her condition is not dangerous.

INDIAN INCORPORATED ACCOUNTANTS.—Intimation has been received that Mr. Mahadev B. Tambe, B.A. L. C. E. of (Messrs. K. S. Aiyar & Co. Bombay), has just passed the final examination of the Society of Incorporated Accountants held this year in London. Another apprentice of this firm, Mr. A. S Madon, B. A. having passed his final examination in December last, has been elected an incorporated accountant.

ACCIDENT TO A CART.—On Friday morning, at eight, Pudai Farsool was driving his cart into a quarry at Sewri, when his bullock rushed down a slope. The cart turned over and the bullocks fell into an excavation twenty feet deep. One bullock was killed and the other injured. The cart-driver jumped off and was not hurt.

DR. MACKICHAN MEMORIAL.—Past and present students of the Wilson College wishing to subscribe to the Dr. Mackichan Memorial fund are requested to forward their subscriptions to any one of the following :—Mr. Dharmsi J. Thakar, B. A., LL. B., solicitor; Mr. Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, B. A., barat-law ; Dr. H. D. Kanga, B. A., L. M and S. ; Mr. B. V. Desai, M. A., LL. B. ; and Mr. S. A. Shete, B. A..

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—The usual monthly conversational meeting of the Brotherhood will be held at the head-quarters of the Brotherhood at Girgaon, between the hours of 5-30 to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day. The senior class of the Students' Brotherhood will meet on Sunday at 9 a.m. (S.T.) in the Hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, when Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar will conduct the class and will expound "Wordsworth's Prelude."

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marques per extra s.s. "Somali" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p.m. on Monday the 1st July. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Delta" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Wednesday the 3rd July. Parcels for Hong Kong closes at the new G. P. O.

FIRE AT VICTORIA DOCK.—A [illegible] duty at the Victoria Dock at about [illegible] Friday morning, noticed smoke [illegible] police constable on R. B. C. shed. The shed was at [illegible] out five o'clock on discovered that some old tarpaul[illegible] issuing from the the property of the G. I. P. [illegible] opened when it fire. The police with the assistan[illegible] and old planks, warfingers speedily extinguished [illegible]lway, were on cause of the fire is not known, bu[illegible] of some Pathan be due to the careless smoking [illegible] flames. The value of the property destroyed is [illegible] believed to [illegible]biddies. The [illegible] at Rs. 150.

GATHERING FOR VEGETARIAN [illegible]TION.—A general meeting will be [illegible] (B. T.) on Sunday in the Framji C[illegible] at Dhobi Talao, for the distribution [illegible] prizes to the successful candidates an[illegible] of the colleges and the high schools [illegible] Presidency in the last competitive [illegible] mination held on the 31st March, 19[illegible] vegetarian diet. Lectures will [illegible] the occasion by Sir Bhalchandra Kr[illegible] Vima Dalal, M. A., L. L. B. ; Dr. J[illegible] Gulabchanji Dhadha M. A. &c[illegible] G. Chandavarkar, Acting Chief Justi[illegible] Court of Bombay, will preside.

THEFT OF A CHEQUE.—Chhagan[illegible] cloth merchant, reported to the po[illegible] a month and a half ago his brother[illegible] Surat, and that before going signed tw[illegible] gave them to him to use if [illegible] on the 24th instant he went to the [illegible] to find out the balance to his credit. [illegible] the pass-book with the accounts he [illegible] him he found that an item of Rs. 5,6[illegible] bited in the book containing his h[illegible] Tais aroused his suspicions, and he c[illegible] box and looked for the cheques, whe[illegible] one cheque had gone. The missing ch[illegible] at the Eastern Bank by Haridas M[illegible] signed by one Narayendas Manecklal[illegible] was paid in notes at the Bank. T[illegible] states that the parties are unknow[illegible] further stated that the key of the sa[illegible] ways either with him or his munim.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Caledonia,"

The P. and O. Co's mail steam[illegible] with the English mails of the 14th in[illegible] Bombay harbour yesterday, brough[illegible] passengers :—

MARSEILLES TO BOMB[illegible]

La Touche, Mr. W. L.	Tarnsenny
Haskell, Mr. J. A.	Rizzos, M[illegible]
Burns, Mr. W.	Baba , Mr.
Broschs, Sir Shapurjee	Lloyd-Jone
Bonnand, Mr. A. native servant	Corcorane
Hewlett, Mr. K.	Rutherford
Russell, Capt A. J. H.	Dalgarne
Fielden, Mr. E. A.	Harvey, M
Stone, Hon. G. A.	Sadiqy, Mr
Collins, Mr. A. B.	Fysor, Pro
Lucas, Mr. C.	Davidson,
Anderson, Mr. A. D.	Blundele,
Hartley, Mr. B.	Sproht, Mr
Thacker, Lt.-Col. F.	Anderson,
Jinnah, Hon. M. A.	Robinson,
Boyd, Mrs. C. ...	Davis, Mr.
Mitchell, Mr. E. A.	Stewart, M
Ikram, Mr. S. M.	Hairns, Mr
Longmuir, Mr. J.	Rao, Mr. T
Ellis, Mr. T. H.	Goaves, M
Forrester, Mrs. D. C. and Miss	Taylor, Mr
Anderson, Sup. Genl.	Sawler, Mr
Cabbort, Mr. M.	Fazakerly,
Esse, (native) Mr. A. J.	Howes, Mr.
Come, (native) Mr. A. S.	Ashford, M
	Holmes, Lt
	Agarup, Mr
BRINDISI TO BOMBAY	
Tonybee, Mr. R R.	Hannay, M
Carmichael, Mr. G. and Mrs.	French, Mr
Wadia, Mr. R. D. N.	Sapte, Lt.-
Sorabji, Mr. J. H.	Bell, R. A.
MARSEILLES TO KARAC	
Morr. Mr. D.	Hallet, Mr.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Nyanza," J[illegible]

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer to-day for Marseilles and Europe with passengers:—

Allen, Mr R H	Lutyens, M
Anderson, Master	Macdonald,
Buchan, Mr W H	Malao, Mr
Bannerman, C S I, Surg-Genl W B	Mc Counele
Bather, Mr O	Macfadden,
Boles, Mr D G	Mort, Majo
Borthwick, Mr C H	Mather, Mr
Boyce, Mr W W	Murison, M
Bray, Mr	Podger, Mr
Brealey, Miss H J	Peake, Mr
Carpenter, Mrs	Rogers, Mr
Carr, Mr L	Rose, Mr G
Collen, Capt P E	Sharpe, Mis
Dietrich, Mr W H	Stephen, H and Mrs
Dunn, Col P E	Selfick, Mr
Davidson, Mr E H	Sheldon, Mr
Forrest, Mr G H	Sheldon, Mr
Foster, Mr E C	Skinner, Mr
Ferguson, Mr J L	Smith, Mr C
Green, Mrs C B M	Swinton, C
Gwyn-Thomas, Major	Thackwell, child
Hall, Mr E E	Walker, Col
Hamilton, Mr K M	Wall, Maj A
Hemmy, Mr A S	Wanklyn, M
Ingham, Mr T E	L, 2 child
Jackson, Mr H	Wells, Miss
Jones, Mr and Mrs A F	Williams, M
Keays, Mr	Young, Capt
Lace, Mr and Mrs E W	
Lindsay, Miss M O	

Per s.s. "Semiramis,"

List of passengers proceeding to Venice via intermediate ports, per Austr[illegible] s.s. "Semiramis" on the 1st July from [illegible] Dock No. 7. The medical Inspection [illegible] passengers will take place at the V[illegible] Shed No. 7 on the 1st July at 9-30 a.[illegible]

Deck passengers and Native servan[illegible] present at the Port Health Disinfe[illegible] Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, wi[illegible] luggage and kit, on the 1st July at 8-3[illegible]

Anslow, Mr J	Kaminsky,
Basil, Brooke Hart, Sir	Masujabai,
Bernheim, Mr M	Livesey, Cap
Burrough, Mr and Mrs H	Mahomed El
Burke, Mr E	Mariambai,
Burke, Miss	Naorojee, M
Cserremous, Mr F H	Pasta, Mr W
Fernandes, Mr P F	Paterson, M
Forbes Smith, Mr A	Rodger, Mr
Hanbury, Mr A G	Sparwson,
Hambro, Major P	nurse and
Kay, Major W H	Summers, Mr
Kevin, Sister Mary	Troughton, M
Kienast, Mr B	Walker, Mr
Kokatmer, Mr V R	Wilfine, Sist

FROM ADEN.—Squires, Lt E

MORTALITY IN BOM[illegible]

The following statement shows the t[illegible] and the incidence of plague in the City [illegible] during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the [illegible] 6 a.m. on the 28th June.

	Attac
Plague	3
Total mortality for the day from all causes	
Same date last year.....	
Small-pox	nil.

CHOLERA RETUR[illegible]

The following are the returns of the [illegible] and deaths for the 27 hours ended 6 a.m.

District.	Attacks.	D
I	2	
II	11	
III	5	
IV	1	
V	4	
VI	0	
VII	1	
Total.....	24	

Office at 9 a.m. on [illegible] mail for Hong[illegible] the same time.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 28.

The Arabian Sea monsoon has extended over Bombay, the Deccan, towards the central parts of the country, while the Bay monsoon, after having penetrated into the Punjab hills, is now withdrawing from the Gangetic plain. Rainfalls have been general on the West Coast, as far as Surat, nearly general in Bombay and the Deccan, local in North-West Hyderabad, West of the Central Provinces and of Central India with a few falls in Kathiawar, the Punjab hills and the United Provinces. In Chota Nagpur the rainfall has been nearly general, in Bengal and Assam local ; while in Lower Burma it has been fairly general.

The principal amounts of rainfall are :—Port Blair one inch ; Slipper Island and Victoria Point, each an inch and a half ; Moulmein two inches ; Jalpaiguri an inch and a half ; Surat three-quarters of an inch, Khandwa half an inch ; Malegaon three inches ; Aurangabad one inch ; Katnagiri two inches ; Goa, an inch and a half.

The temperature is high in the Punjab, Rajputana and central parts of the country.

Forecast :—Diminution of rainfall in the United Provinces ; increase in Bengal, Assam and Upper Burma.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Mepha. Byculla made in Cts	Fort Colaba. In Cts
Previously registered	9·19	9·29
Friday, 28th June	0·43	0·42
Total	9·62	9·71
Same date last year	11·16	11·19
	Byculla In Cts	Fort Colaba. In Cts
Previously registered	9·89	9·40
Friday, 28th June	0·45	0·35
Total	10·34	9·75
Same date last year	11 99	10.85

KEMP & CO., LD.

CUMBALLA HILL, June 29.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1910.	Corpdg. Total 1911.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill ..	0·34	10·58	25·33	10·14

THE W. I. ARMY BOOT AND EQUIPMENT FACTORY, SION, DHARAVI, BOMBAY.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a. m. of the 28th instant.		Total up-to-date.	
In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
1	0	12	52

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 28th June, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature as in excess ; night temperature is normal in the extreme north and at Ambala and in excess elsewhere.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded at Jhansi, lightly clouded at Mainpuri and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual except at Allahabad. Temperature is normal at Allahabad and in excess at other stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is generally in defect. Both day and night temperatures are in excess in Rajputana and upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West—Local rain has fallen ; Bhavnagar Para has had 1·20", Rajkot 0·11" Surat 0·75" and Indore 0·5. Skies are clear or lightly clouded in the extreme northern districts and moisture moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air has increased and is in excess in the area of rainfall. Day temperature is in excess in the west Central India and at some stations in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the extreme western district ; Khandwa has had 0·47" and Akola 0·65." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the area of rainfall and in defect elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in excess ; the minimum is normal in the area of rainfall but remains in excess over the rest of the division.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen ; Bombay has had 0·35", Ratnagiri 2·00", Mormugao 1·47" and Karwar 0·83". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the northern and central district of the Bombay Deccan and in north Hyderabad ; Malegaon has had 2·85", Ahmednagar 0·80", Sholapur 0·35", Poona 0·26" and Aurangabad 1·18". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the area of rainfall and normal elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in excess at most stations ; the minimum is in excess at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—There has been an increase in the area of rainfall due to an extension of monsoon conditions inland. Nearly general rain has fallen on the west coast of the Peninsula and in north Hyderabad, the northern and central districts of the Bombay Deccan and the extreme western districts of the Central Provinces ; rainfall has been local in Gujarat, Kathiawar and west Central India. Amounts recorded in Malabar and the south can have, however, decreased.

Early general rain is likely on the west coast of Peninsula and in the north Bombay Deccan, rain in the Central Provinces, south Gujarat, South Kathiawar and the south Bombay Deccan ; few showers in the United Provinces.

R. O. Mail Steamer Report.—S. S. "Caledonia" left Aden on the afternoon of the 23rd expe- "still longitude 51° E southerly or south- light airs or wind with slight swell ; till de 65° E high south-westerly sea and swell ah to strong south-westerly wind rising lbe- longitude 62° E and longitude 64 E to a e gale ; till longitude 71 E gentle west- terly or westerly generally moderate wind considerable swell ; at 71° E north- or northerly gentle wind with moderate m west-south-west, and near Bombay light airs. There was slight rain at longitude Winds are stronger than usual between 62° E and longitude 64° E but weaker itude 66° E.

THE SUNLESS SOUTH.

y South is succeeded at this time of the unless South, if one goes far enough to find British Antarctic Expedition under Captain during the rigours of the polar winter in a re for six months the sun is hardly seen. photographer to the expedition, Mr. H. G. secured many excellent scenes of life and the Antarctic. His report concerning his equipment addressed to Messrs. Burroughs and Co. was sent from Ross Island and reads :—"I think you may be pleased to hear that Photographic Materials which you supplied Expedition have given every possible It has been a pleasure to work with up in such an eminently practical and em. Especially I would commend to the travellers and explorers, as well as to all ographers, your 'Hytol.' It gives fine tives, and seems to be equally suitable nts or slides. All our developing work done with it. Already some hundred have been developed with it, as well as t of cinematographs film. I am destroy- ion from it as now, as on the day I and have never had a better developer- ed by the name.—I fully concur

Lemco

The original and only genuine Liebig Company's Extract of Beef.

By appointment to H.M. the King.

For over 40 years the sales of LEMCO have steadily increased—proof of its ever growing popularity. Hot-weather dishes, such as Beef-Jellies and aspics, are simply perfect when made with LEMCO.

Guaranteed absolutely pure concentrated beef. Keeps its perfect purity in any climate. The most scientifically perfect Beef Extract in the World and the first made on a commercial scale.

LEMCO, Thames House, London, E.C.

BOMBAY CHURCHES.

To-morrow's Services.

4th Sunday after Trinity.—30th June.

The Cathedral (S. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy : Rev. W. A. Sawtell ; Mason.—7 a.m., Holy Communion ; 7-45 a.m. Matins ; 8-30 a.m., Holy Communion—Choral.—Tours in F. Hymns—268, 230, 313, 280. 5-30 p.m. Children's Service ; 6-30 p. m. Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Stanford in B flat. Hymns Matins at 7-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m. Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays, at 6-30 p.m. Choral Evensong.

Christ Church, Byculla.—Clergy : Rev. W. J. M. Kennelly Senior Chaplain, and Rev. J.B. Glass.—8 a.m., Holy Communion ; 8-45 a. m. Matins ; 5-15 p.m., Children's Service ; 6-30 p.m., Evensong.

S. John the Evangelist, Colaba.—Clergy : Rev. G. F. Harvey. 7-15 a. m. and at 8 a. m. Holy Eucharist ; 9-30 a.m., Parade Service ; 5-30 p.m. Sunday School ; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Week days.—Daily 7-30 a. m. Holy Eucharist Wednesday 8 a. m. (Sung) ; Daily 8-30 a. m., Matins ; Daily 5 p.m. Evensong ; Thursday 6 p. m. Army Guild of the Holy Standard and St. Helena. Lantern Service 8 p.m.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy : General, Rev. C. W. Thorne, M.A ; Incharge, Rev. H. W. Lea-Wilson, M.A. ; English, Rev. T.W. Sharpley, B.A. ; Marathi

NEWS BY THE MAIL.

Summary of Home, Colonial and Foreign Affairs.

COMMERCIAL CONFERENCE.

HOME.

The show of the Royal Counties Agricultural Society was opened on June 11, at Stoke Hill, Guildford, under the presidency of Sir Harry Waechter. The weather was bright and pleasant. There is a satisfactory show of live stock and machinery, and the horticultural and produce sections and working dairy and especially the educational exhibit of the Wye College, add to the attractive character of an excellent exhibition. The collection of machinery and implements, seeds, flowers, &c., is imposing and instructive, and even on tab judging day was a strong counter-attraction to the proceedings in the various rings. There are capital classes of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs, the entries being well up to the standard of recent years. The King was a successful exhibitor in the Shorthorn and Devon cattle classes, winning several first prizes and a champion prize with a Shorthorn yearling heifer.

The eighth Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire was opened at the Guildhall on June 11. The industrial unrest robbed the earlier proceedings of some of their interest, as the Prime Minister, the honorary president of the Congress, was compelled to leave after a brief inaugural speech, and Mr. Sydney Buxton, President of the Board of Trade, was unable to attend as anticipated. After Lord Desborough's address as president, the Congress quickly settled down to work, and by the time that the proceedings were adjourned such matter as a fixed Easter, an All-Red cable and mail route, universal penny postage, and West Indian telegraphic communication had been disposed of.

June 9 was Hospital Sunday in London, and in the churches generally the claims of the hospitals of the Metropolis were brought before the public. The King and Queen, who were accompanied by Princess Mary, attended the morning service at St. Paul's Cathedral. The visit was of a private character, and there was an entire absence of ceremony. The last time the Sovereign attended a Hospital Sunday service at St. Paul's was in 1903, when King Edward, Queen Alexandra, and other members of the royal family were present at the afternoon service. On that occasion, however, the visit was a State one. The visit on the 9th was of a very different character. His Majesty dispensed with the attendance of the Lord Mayor and the other civic dignitaries; there was no special music; and the whole of the building was open as usual to the public, with the exception of the choir and a few seats under the dome. The Dean preached the sermon, and took as his text Luke x. 31: "When we saw him, he passed by on the other side."

Lord Haldane, Secretary of State for War, who was the chief guest at a dinner which was given by the Mayor of Marylebone (Mr. E. R. Debenham), on June 8 at the Hotel Great Central, in responding to the toast of "The Imperial Forces" which was proposed by the Chairman, said:—The Dominions overseas were now organising themselves for war under plans and patterns through the medium of the Imperial General Staff similar to the plans and patterns on which we had fashioned our forces at home. To him it was a great pleasure to see the Canadian Cadets present among them that evening to show them with what zeal and energy Canada, New Zealand, and Australia were organising their Cadet forces. In that direction we had something to learn from our Dominions over the seas. There was the problem of the fleet—and he put the Navy first. They had to spend money plentifully upon defence and they should see in the first place that they kept a fleet which should maintain the command of the sea.

The King and Queen paid on June 12, a private visit to the British Silk Exhibition at Prince's Skating Club, Knightsbridge. For several minutes the King conversed with Mr. Thomas Wheeler, and old silk weaver from the Essex village of Braintree, who made the cloth of gold for his Majesty's Coronation. He was busy on a metal brocade for the Queen, and proudly explained to the King the way the pattern was wrought. Royal compliments were paid on the beauty of the workmanship.

The Queen accompanied by Princess Mary, visited the Missionary Exhibition of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at Church House, Westminster, on June 12. Under the guidance of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishop Montgomery, Lady Desborough, and Mr. Wallington, the royal party made an inspection of the eleven courts of exhibits, and after passing through the Medical Missions Court were present at two Indian tableaux rendered by companies from St. Peter's Eaton Square.

The King and Queen, on June 12, received at Buckingham Palace, the delegates to the Conference of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire which is now sitting in London. The delegates and their ladies numbered nearly 600. The King and Queen received the delegates in the picture gallery, and Lord Desborough made a number of presentations. The delegates also visited the Throne Room and other of the State apartments. Afterwards the visitors were entertained at tea in the State Ball Room.

In the Commons, on June 12, Mr. James Hope brought in a Bill to promote the adoption of co-partnership by statutory and other companies. The Bill was read a first time. Mr. A. Chamberlain submitted a motion declaring that it is the duty of the Government to afford all possible protection to men who desire to work in a lawful occupation, and censuring the Home Secretary for his recent action in regard to the transport workers' dispute. Mr. McKenna defended his action, and the course adopted by the right hon. gentleman was also upheld by the Prime Minister. Several private members on both sides took part in the debate, and Mr. Bonar Law then spoke in support of the motion, and the Attorney-General (Sir E. Isaacs) wound up the debate on behalf of the Government. The censure motion was rejected by 337 to 260; Government majority, 77.

Sir Robert Wright, Chairman of the Board of Agriculture for Scotland, received the Council of the Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society in Edinburgh, and discussed the subject of the extension of forestry in Scotland. Sir Robert Wright reminded the Council that the resources of the Board would be very severely taxed to meet the demands necessary in the establishment of small holdings in Scotland, and that, therefore, they need not expect much financial support from the Board's annual grant. Mr. Munro Ferguson said that what the Society expected was that the Board would find the necessary money to provide the staff and expert advice for the proposed department, but that for demonstration forest and various other claims they would merely expect the assistance of the Board in obtaining the necessary funds either from the Development Commissioners or from Parliament. Sir Robert Wright expressed his agreement with this view, but said that, while the Board did not seek in any way to shirk the responsibilities laid upon them, they would like to know that they would have the support of the Society in representing to the Development Commission the necessity for funds to adequately develop that part of their work.

All the industries associated with engineering in the Glasgow district are well employed. Apart from a disturbing element in the shape of a strike of iron-moulders and ironfounders in the Falkirk district, the iron and steel trades are busy and plant is fully occupied. The demand for material both from home consumers and for export is so great that makers are falling behind in deliveries, and specifications against contracts cannot be promptly met.

On June 9, the Nationalists of Mayo assembled at the ruined Abbey of Barristoole, near Newport, to attend the unveiling of a monument to Father Manus Sweeney, who was hanged in 1799, for having taken a leading part in the insurrection of the previous year. Mr. John Fitzgibbon, M. P., said that he had been sent by Mr. John Redmond to represent the Irish Party, who were working for the same cause for which Sweeney died.

The "British Medical Journal" contradicts a rumour that a settlement with the medical profession may be reached on the basis of an 8s. 6d. capitation fee to include drugs. The State Sickness Insurance Committee has agreed to assist Mr. Lloyd George's proposed actuarial investigation into medical remuneration in various towns.

COLONIAL.

AUSTRALIA.

Cable messages have been received from Australia, at the London office of the Commonwealth which [illegible] the latest reports of drought. [illegible] is stated a "break" has [illegible] the entire continent has been swept by such a deluge as it has not seen for a long time, and it will leave no doubt now of a mammoth harvest in the coming season.

Mr. Deakin, speaking at Ballarat contrasted the Liberal and Labour policies. He criticized the Labour Party's arbitrary demands, and advocated the immediate adoption of an immigration scheme. Mr. Deakin further denounced the New Protection and emphasized the need for a non-political tariff board. He expressed himself in favour of profit-sharing and co-partnership and said that the settlement of the Northern Territory should be on freehold lines.

CANADA.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy announces that plans are in progress for laying down a double track of lines on the Canadian Pacific Railway through the Rocky Mountains, at an estimated cost of dols. 60,000,000 (£12,000,000).

The decision of the Government to reduce the cement duty by one-half has greatly angered manufacturers of cement. The manufacturers in Ontario declare that the result will be to close the factories. This the Government neither believes nor apprehends.

NEW ZEALAND.

Reuter's Agency is informed that Mr. C. Wray Palliser has been appointed temporary High Commissioner for New Zealand, in succession to Sir William Hall-Jones.

RHODESIA.

Sir Arthur Lawley, speaking at the Rhodesian dinner in London, said the best he could wish for Rhodesia was that within her borders there should be more homes. That was the ever-present vision of the great Rhodes himself. If the Chartered rule were to cease to-morrow, they could still point to a splendid work which through all the centuries must redound to their infinite credit and renown. Heathenism and barbarism, with all their hideous accessories, had been driven back, railways had been opened abroad throughout the territory, and the Chartered Company had striven to work hand in hand with the pioneers of every industry. It was a noble record. But they wanted more houses and more men, so that Rhodesia might keep her name fair and untarnished among the hierarchy of nations.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Cape Town Correspondent of "The Times" understands that Unionists will oppose the language clause of the Public Service Bill, which provides for a qualifying examination for higher posts in the administrative and clerical service after five years' service. The new language clause says that "both official languages shall be prescribed as qualifying subjects" in the case of every person at this examination. He adds:—I have excellent reasons for stating that the Estate Duty Bill will probably be dropped altogether, and that in any case the bearer share provisions will certainly be abandoned."

Sir Owen Phillips, speaking at a luncheon at Johannesburg, said there had been a slight hitch in the mail contract negotiations, but it had been arranged that the negotiations should be resumed when he returned to Cape Town. Should the negotiations fail, he would endeavour to carry on business with as little inconvenience to the commercial men and producers of South Africa as he could possibly manage.

FOREIGN.

BELGIUM.

The strikes in the industrial districts have now come to an end, and the situation may be regarded as again normal.

FRANCE.

M. Millerand replied to an interpellation in the Chamber last week as to the government of the country in war time. He stated that the various laws which would apply on mobilisation had just been revised. Every phase of the national life was dealt with and all possible contingencies had been taken into account. Every consideration had been subordinated to the securing of victory "at all costs and by all means."

The Minister of Finance proposes to substitute nickel coins for the present copper pieces of 5 and 10 centimes.

The new Electoral Reform Bill drawn up by the Government as an alternative to the proposals of the Universal Suffrage Committee has as its main principles "scrutin de liste" with representation of minorities, application of the electoral quotient within enlarged electoral areas, and assignment of any residue of seats in each constituency to the list which polls the largest number of votes. The Government Bill differs from the Committee's proposals in that the number of Deputies is to be reckoned on the basis of population and not according to the number of registered electors. No amalgamation or pooling of party lists ("apparentement") with the object of securing "remainder seats" is admitted. A further feature of the Government Bill is the sort of bounty accorded to the majority by giving the remainder seats to the list which has obtained most votes. Finally, the Government Bill enlarges the electoral basis by grouping departments.

The Chamber, after a very animated debate, voted £1,200 for the fetes in celebration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of Jean Jacques Rousseau on June 28.

GERMANY.

The new German battleship Oldenburg is reported to have attained a speed of 22·2 knots in her trials near Danzig. She would thus be nearly one knot faster than the battleship Ostfriesland.

ITALY.

Reuter's Agency states that a project has been started at Venice to build a great tunnel, traversed by electric trams, under the lagoon, which passing below the basin of St. Mark, would join Venice to the Lido. The tunnel would have its outlet in the small garden behind the Royal Palace, beside the Piazza of St. Mark, going about 40ft. down, and would have another opening at the Giudecca, the island where the Church of the Redentore stands, whence at a depth of about 17ft., it would go under the lagoon to the Lido, coming out at the place called the Quattro Fontane. The cost of the whole scheme is estimated at £480,000.

PERSIA.

The Regent left for Europe on June 11. Before his departure, at the instance of the British and Russian Legations, he confirmed M. Mornard in his appointment as Treasurer-General for a period conterminous with his existing contract as Director-General of Customs. The fact that the Regent's family accompany him causes a general belief that he does not intend ever to return to Persia.

RUSSIA.

The Tsar and Tsaritza arrived in Moscow on June 10. to unveil on Wednesday, the statue of Alexander III. in the square of the Temple of the Saviour and to inaugurate the museum which bears the name of the late Emperor. Even Moscow has seldom surpassed the display of pomp and enthusiasm seen on this occasion.

TURKEY.

The report of the Baghdad Railway Company for 1911, has been published. The net profits are 796,324f. (£31,853), as compared with 788,492f. (£31,518) in 1910, and a dividend of five per cent., the same rate as last year, will be paid. It is observed that the section of about 140 kilometres from Dorak "via" Adana, to the western foot of the Amanus mountains was opened on April 27. It is expected that in the course of the year the sections, amounting to about 100 or 150 kilometres, from Aleppo to the Amanus on one side and towards the Euphrates on the other, will be opened to traffic. Work will also be begun shortly on the section running northwards from Baghdad, and the branch line to Alexandretta is to be begun this year and finished in 1913.

UNITED STATES.

The men, on all the principal elevated surface, and subway lines in Boston, struck work last week, because of the refusal of the local Elevated Railway Company to recognize the newly-formed men's union. Disorder developed into serious riots. The cars were stoned, and the passengers and crews driven to the streets. Many arrests were made.

The Administration is embarrassed by the passage by the Senate of a Bill disqualifying General Wood upon a technicality from continuing to serve as chief of the General Staff. A similar measure has been passed by the House. The hostility of Congress to General Wood, who is recognized as a very efficient public servant, is due in part to the Wood-Ainsworth feud, which ended in the enforced resignation of General Ainsworth, a very popular character with Congress, from the Adjutant-General-

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

THE THREE AGES OF CHILDHOOD.

How old are you, my dear?
Eight at home; seven and a half when I go by train, and six when I go out with mamma.

THE WRITER.

What is your son doing in London?
He writes.
For amusement or for money?
Always for money when he writes to me!

THE RAW TRUTH.

Hungry Caller—Jeames, what time is dinner?
Candid Butler—I 'ear my horders, sir, which is to serve hup as soon as ever you go, sir.

CARELESS.

Bridget, how does it happen that I saw you giving that wretched policeman a piece of mincepie in the kitchen last night?
"Cause I forgot to fill up the keyhole, mum."

PA'S SNIPS.

New Curate (dining at sporting gentleman's)—Do you take parsnips? Master Reginald?
Young Hopeful—No; I generally back my own fancy. I get more winners that way.
Collapse of curate.

AS HE UNDERSTOOD IT.

A young Canadian came to Washington last winter and was making a Christmas call upon a very pretty young woman, whom he met for the first time.

Do you have reindeer in Canada? asked the young lady.

No, darling, he answered, at this season it always snows.

A PRACTICAL MISS.

Reginald—I love you, Madeline. For you I would give up family, position, wealth—

Madeline—Half a minute, Reginald. Giving up family is all right—I don't want a mother-in-law; give up your position if you can get a better one; but please hold on to your wealth. We may need it.

He took her advice.

INEXPLICABLE.

What is he so angry with you for?
I haven't the slightest idea. We met in the street and we were talking just as friendly as could be, when all of a sudden he flared up and tried to kick me.
And what were you talking about?
Oh, just ordinary small talk. I remember he said, I always kiss my wife three or four times every day.
And what did you say?
I said. I know at least a dozen men who do the same, and then he had a fit.

MEANNESS INCORRIGIBLE.

She had been told he was mean, horribly so, and naturally her curiosity was aroused. Timidly she approached the counter, and in tremulous tones asked for half a pound of currants. Ikey placed the required weight upon the scales and cautiously emptied the currants on the opposite side. Long and earnestly he surveyed them and detecting a downward bearing of the scale on the currant side, be skilfully removed one. Slowly but surely the scales reversed. Looking round he met the eyes of his fair customer watching him narrowly. With an inward shrug of [illegible] shoulders he savagely grabbed at a butter knife and cut the offending currant in two, placing one-half upon the scale and retaining the other. Then he sighed a great sigh of relief and was satisfied.

PAID IN ADVANCE.

The boatman was smoking his clay-pipe, lulled in the lap of sad sea waves, when he was wakened by the tramp of a policeman's regulation boots.

Have you let out a boat called the Alice, to-day, demanded the officer of the law, in officious tones.

The boatman looked up in mild surprise. That's right, mister. A young couple took it 'bout an hour ago, was the long-shoreman's reply as he turned with cuity in his mouth.

Then, said the man in blue, in his best police court manner, that boat has been found floating bottom upwards.

He of the sea paled.

What has happened to the sculls and cushions? he demanded in husky tones.

Sculls and cushions! said the police-man pleasantly. Sculls and cushions, indeed! Where's the occupants?

Oh, the occupants? drawled boatman, in interested voice. Never mind about them. They paid in advance!

THE TEST OF CASTE.

Now, mind, said her mother to little Doris, who was going to school for the first time—mind you're very careful with whom you play. I want you to be friends only with nice little girls and boys.

Little Doris was a good girl and she went to school remembering all her mother had said.

When she came back her proud parent asked how she had got on.

Oh, mummie, she cried; I've made friends with such nice little girls.

But, Doris, said her mother, I've told you don't like you to make friends with anyone until I know them myself.

I know, mummie, replied the little girl, but I'm sure they're very nice.

Oh! And what makes you think that? asked her mother, somewhat amused.

Well, replied the small one in a decided tone, the family possesses two motor cars!

THE TWO-MILE LIMIT.

A journalist friend was taking about the humorist, Mr. Jerome K. Jerome.

I crossed the Atlantic with Mr. Jerome the last time he visited America. The he said, board an information fiend—one of those was on a lot of information on tap about everything under the sun—and Mr. Jerome had a horror

As we leaned over the rail one [illegible] information fiend joined us.

Gentleman, he said pompously as [illegible] hand over the great expanse of water, waved his were flattened out, the sea would be to the earth all over the world.

Well, said Mr. Jerome, if you call flattening out the earth, shoot him or any man I can't swim.

A French soldier on active service by the mayor of his village that he informed recently died. In acknowledgment father had follows:—Monsieur le Maire,—I wrote as you for my father's death. It is a tily thank that often happens in families. Able accident am in the hospital minus one leg, with myself, I the honor to salute you.

My birthday's longer than yours, sis, a little lad triumphantly teased his sister. ked mother, and she says I was born at half-two in the morning, and you weren't born until o'clock. Oh, well, Jessie tossed back, 'after reflective silence, what's the use moment of before it's time to get up? being born

One day a collector called upon a artist to try to get him to settle a bill for pictures. exceedingly sorry, said the artist, frames. I am this bill at present. Very well, sir, cannot settle call again? asked the collector. When shall I suggested the artist, suavely, that seems to me, be etiquette for you to call again would hardly returned the present call. until I have

This account from your dressmaker is really too high, observed the Millionaire to his daughter. Six hundred and fifty pounds surely a heavy price for a motoring-coat! By father, the coat itself really is quite inexpensive, young lady. Most of the bill, replied the Trimmings! Yes; I gave six hundred pounds for trimmings, motor car to match the coat.

Daisy—Oh, Dolly, I have had such a nasty, spiteful, anonymous letter. Dolly—Oh a nasty, spite-Daisy—I don't know; can you imagine was it from? creature says I am a vain, silly, The wicked over dressed, empty-headed colour, chattering, can't imagine, dearest; but (Dolly—I really must be someone who knows nothing) I think it quite well.

Arthur—When we are married be to sit in the garden of an how sweet it will nothing and—Mabel—Yes, darling, with the sun out my work whilst you water and I will bring the lawn and pull the weeds, the garden and roll the wood, and bring up the and you will chop the next day—all before and lay the fire for lovely, dearest! Arthur—Yes, Won't it be

GEORGE GRAY

Says:

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GEORGE GRAY'S PLAY.

This young Australian boy in play is a veritable Napoleon—iron-nerved, calm and collected. After his big breaks, when the tension of the audience bursts into wild excitement, and everybody wants to pat his back, or shake his hand, he is the coolest and least concerned person in the room. After getting the balls into position, he scores with ease and precision, without having to move more than 18 inches from the spot where he stands, and very rarely making use of a rest.

This case in play was bemoaned by one of his opponents, who said that in making his own comparatively small breaks he had to use the long rest and the short rest, and to walk about five miles around the room, backwards and forwards, from one side of the table to the other!

As may be imagined, to possess such nerves young Gray is temperate in the matter of drink, and on this subject he thus expresses himself:—

"In order to keep in my best form, I have to be very particular in matters of food and drink, so that my nerves and general health shall always be at their best.

"At all times I drink 'O.T.' because I have found it to be the only satisfactory non-alcoholic drink, being best for my health, and this means everything to me.

"During a match I find 'O.T.' the very best beverage, because it is so warming, stimulating, and wonderfully refreshing; and being without alcohol it does not affect the eye, hand, or nerves.

"I make a point of having 'O.T.' wherever I go in all my travels and matches, because experience has proved its value to me."

George Gray's Biggest Breaks.

1,200 (894 and 269 off the red), v. E. Diggle, Nottingham, Jan. 5 and 6, 1911.
1,218 (1,314 off the red), v. E. Diggle, Nottingham, Jan. 6 and 7, 1911.
1,340 (330 off the red), v. J. Duncan, Cardiff, Jan. 28, 1911.
1,402 (*1,335 off the red), v. E. Diggle, at Manchester, Feb. 7, 1911.
†1,576, v. G. Nelson, at Southampton, March 1 and 2, 1911.
12,196 (unfinished), v. Harverson, at Holborn-hall, March 11, 1911.

*Red ball record (445 consecutive shots).
†Break record.
‡1,620 off the red ball, 540 consecutive shots; red ball record.

O.T. is derived from Fruits and Herbs recognised for their nutritive and beneficial properties, and having essentials favourable for the blending of a delicious, healthful drink. Agreeable to the palate, and distinguished for its favourable effects on the constitution, O.T. is an every-day beverage that can be taken at all times with happy results. It is always a safe and desirable form of refreshment for use at Home, at the Club, at the Bar.

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O.T. is quite unlike any other beverage—it stands alone. It has a delightful flavour of its own, and has as well that satisfying "bite" which is one of the most attractive qualities of Spirits.

Compared with other non-alcoholic drinks O.T. is well endowed with qualities which they lack—Character, Distinction, and Beneficial effects.

Although hot to the taste, O.T. is a real THIRST QUENCHER, and what is more, it is a specially SAFE DRINK in the Tropics. It derives special virtues from certain ingredients which are of recognised service in stomach troubles, and which are endowed with invaluable properties for resisting fevers, dysentery, and other inflammatory complaints.

Added to water (hot or cold), Lemonade, Ginger Ale, or Soda Water, O.T. improves the flavour and forms a blend more grateful and more powerful in allaying thirst. A dash of O.T. improves the flavour of Whisky, Schnapps, Gin or Wine in a remarkable manner, lessens their intoxicating effect, and leaves its own sweet aroma on the breath.

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INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

In the House of Commons on Friday, June 7, the House went into Committee on the Government of India Bill, Mr. Whiteley being in the chair.

Clause 2, which empowers the Government of India to make and executive council for the new province of Behar and Orissa, was agreed to, after some discussion.

On Clause 3, which provides for the creation of legislative councils in territories under a Chief Commissioner.

The Earl of Ronaldshay moved the first of a series of amendments intended to provide that it should not be possible for the Government of India to create legislative councils for provinces other than the Central Provinces and Assam without first giving the Imperial Parliament an opportunity of considering the proposal.

Sir J. D. Rees supported the amendment, though he confessed that he had an instinctive dislike to any proposal which would limit the powers of the Governor-General in Council.

Mr. Montagu, opposing the amendment, said there was no intention on the part of the Government of India to apply the provisions of the clause to other than the Central Provinces and the province of Assam. The noble lord's amendment would not produce the effect which its mover anticipated, because all the Government of India would have to do if they desired to place a legislative council in some other province, would be to alter the chief commissionership into the far more expensive form of lieutenant-governorship.

The amendment was withdrawn, and Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 4 and 5 having been agreed to, Lord Ronaldshay moved a new clause, providing that it should be obligatory upon the Governor of Bengal to reside for at least two months of the year at Dacca the erstwhile-capital of the province of Eastern Bengal, and represented that this would tend to allay the feeling of resentment on the part of Mahomedans at the annulment of the partition of Bengal.

Mr. Montagu could not accept the amendment. Such a statutory provision would be without precedent, and it was unnecessary. The Government of India had clearly stated its intentions with regard to the retention of Dacca as a sort of second headquarters. Lord Morley had stated that the visits of the Governor to Dacca would not be of a flying character, and the fact that the Government buildings at Dacca were to be retained showed the intentions of the Government.

The motion was withdrawn.

The Committee stage was completed and the Bill reported.

CULTIVATION OF OPIUM IN INDIA.

Mr. Edmund Harvey asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether any orders for sowing opium poppies have yet been given by the Government of India for the current year; and whether, in view of the surplus supply of opium already consigned to China and the recent petition of Indian opium merchants with regard to the disposal of this opium, the Government of India will issue no farther instructions for the sowing of opium.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State is in communication with the Government of India and the Foreign Office regarding the situation created in Shanghai through the failure of the provisional Chinese Government and the provincial authorities to observe the Opium Agreement of last year both as regards the restriction of poppy cultivation in China and the admission of a limited quantity of certificated Indian opium. The Government of India have already announced that the licensed area in British India will be largely reduced this year in pursuance of the policy of progressive reduction. The Secretary of State does not propose to instruct them in the sense suggested by the hon. member.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

On Monday, June 10, on the motion for the third reading of the Government of India Bill.

Sir J. D. Rees expressed regret that the Government had taken advantage of the visit of their Majesties in order to effect changes in India of such enormous importance, which met with the strongest disapproval in India. He believed that the changes would seriously affect British prestige, and that from a strategical point of view the removal of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi was a blunder. The truth was that the policy of his Majesty's Government, in India as in England, was a policy of surrender to agitation. Whether or not that might be necessary or excusable in England, he believed in India it was absolutely fatal, and fraught with danger to British interests.

The Earl of Ronaldshay maintained that the Government had not acted constitutionally in regard to the measure, because though it had not yet received the approval of Parliament, it had, to all intents and purposes, received the Royal Assent and was in operation. Therefore any discussion on the third reading could only be of an academic character. While he accepted the changes as settled and inviolable facts, his recent study of Indian questions had led him to the conclusion that the Government ought at all times to be particularly careful to avoid creating the impression that they would give way to clamour or agitation.

Mr. Montagu asserted without fear of contradiction that students of government in India for generations had been impressed with the growing difficulty which was presented by the fact that there were two seats of government in Calcutta. In deciding to transfer the central government to Delhi he claimed that the Government had taken a wise course in the interest of the government of India. With regard to Bengal, he said the critics of the Government policy made a fundamental mistake when they suggested that there had been a reversal of the partition of Bengal. There had been no such reversal. He meant nothing derogatory to Lord Curzon when he said that in this matter Lord Curzon had no policy. Lord Curzon was a great administrator—perhaps the greatest that India had ever had. His object in dividing the province of Bengal was to reform the administration of an unwieldy province. The unrest caused by the partition militated against the efficiency which Lord Curzon desired, and the Government had done over again, in the light of experience, Lord Curzon's work. They had redivided Bengal, and all they claimed was that, having regard to the fact that they accepted the national boundaries, their policy was a better one, and likely to produce greater efficiency because it was more acceptable to the population. He reproached Sir J. Rees with levelling reckless accusations against the Government, which were calculated to do much mischief in India, and expressed the belief that when the scheme was carried out it would have the support of the commercial community in Calcutta, as it had received the enthusiastic approval of other classes. He repudiated the charge that the Government had been supine in putting down seditious agitation, but pointed out that in order to stamp out sedition it was necessary not only to punish the agitators, but to remove the just causes of complaint. The Government had done both these things, and he commended the Bill to the House in the belief that it would lead to the improved government and the greater peace of India.

Sir John Jardine supported the Bill, which was read a third time without opposition.

WOMEN DOCTORS.

Mr. Joynson-Hicks asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether there are any women doctors in the Government medical service of India and, if so, how many; and whether he is aware that the great mass of the women of India decline, for reasons which appear to them sufficient, to be treated by a doctor other than one of their own sex.

Mr. Montagu:—The information asked for in the first part of the question is not yet available, but the Government of India have been asked for a return. The statement made in the second part is correct as regards women observing the system of "purdah" or seclusion, but it is doubtful whether they represent the great mass of the female population. Over 5,500,000 of adult women are annually treated in the hospitals and dispensaries of British India, few of which are under exclusive female supervision.

TRANS-PERSIAN RAILWAY.

Mr. Mitchell-Thomson asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether the proposals for the representation of each of the three Powers on the Societe d'Etudes for the construction of the Trans-Persian line had been accepted as satisfactory in principle by his Majesty's Government; and, if so, when papers would be laid.

Mr. Acland: The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. With regard to the second part, I think that no useful purpose would be served by laying papers at present, because, as stated on the 5th inst., in reply to a supplementary question asked by the hon. member for Barnley, there is so little that is definite to be said on the subject.

CALCUTTA TORTURE CASE.

On Tuesday, June 11, Sir William Byles asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether he will give the House further details of the torture case for which four head constables in Calcutta have been convicted, stating the number and sex of the persons tortured and the nature of the torture; will he say who was the superior officer over these constables; and why no alteration of the law has been carried out making confessions inadmissible except to the trying judge, and thus taking away from the police the motive to torture.

Mr. Montagu: A sub-inspector and three head-constables of the Calcutta police were charged with voluntarily causing hurt to one Nageshwar Ajha for the purpose of extorting a confession which might lead to the detection of a theft case. Two head-constables were convicted of causing hurt, and the sub-inspector and the other head-constable of abetment. All four were acquitted of causing hurt to another prisoner who alleged that he had been tortured. Nageshwar appears to have been beaten and slightly wounded with a knife. The sentences passed were two of nine months' rigorous imprisonment, one of six months, and one of four months'. These constables belong to the force under the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta. The alteration of the law suggested is still being discussed by the Government of India with local governments. I must, however, point out that such an alteration could not remove all motive for obtaining information by improper means from persons supposed to know about a crime in order to facilitate detection of the offenders; its effect would necessarily be limited to persons suspected of having committed an offence.

SHORTAGE OF COAL WAGGONS.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India, if he will state what steps the Government of India propose to take to remedy the shortage of coal waggons of which complaint is made in India.

Mr. Montagu: The present difficulty of dealing with the coal traffic at Calcutta is largely due to congestion at the Calcutta docks in consequence of lack of shipping and inadequate facilities for the export trade. I am informed that the railways have carried a larger quantity of coal for export and bunker this year than last, the figures for the first four months of the year being 1,307,000 tons, as compared with 1,150,000 tons in 1911. There has also recently been an exceptional demand for coal waggons in India because coal required for the railways in the West of India that would ordinarily have been carried by steamer has been carried by rail owing to high steamer freights consequent on the English coal strike. Provision has been made in the Budget for spending £3,100,000 on additional rolling stock in 1912-13, and it is the present policy of the Government of India to spend the capital grant for railways mainly on improving open lines and on rolling stock. I may add that the Secretary of State received a deputation from the East Indian section of the London Chamber of Commerce yesterday on the subject of the provision of rolling stock. A report of the proceedings will be communicated to the Press.

COST OF INDIAN CHANGES.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India, what extra cost to the revenues of India will result from the representation on the Legislative Council of the Governor-General of the three administrations of Behar, Bengal, and Assam, as compared with the cost in the case of the two Lieutenant-governorships of Bengal and Eastern Bengal.

Mr. Montagu: It is not proposed at present to increase the number of members of the Legislative Counsil of the Governor-General, but certain re-arrangements are contemplated as regards the position of provincial representatives as whole-time members of the Imperial Council, the exact cost of which cannot yet be estimated.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India, what extra charges will be imposed upon the revenues of British India if the proposals of the Government of India, consequent on the removal of the capital to Delhi, of duplicating the office of Director of Commercial Intelligence is carried into effect; and whether there is any ground for this proposal other than such as arise from the transfer of the capital.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State has no official knowledge of the scheme referred to by the hon. member. He is aware that the Government of India have invited an expression of opinion from the Chambers of Commerce on certain suggestions for reorganising the Commercial Intelligence Department but he has seen no estimate of the cost. As regards the second part of the question, it is understood that the Government of India consider that owing to the growth of trade and commerce in all parts of India a reorganisation of the Department is required. The Secretary of State at present reserves his opinion on the scheme in all respects.

BOAT ACCOMMODATION ON SHIPS.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether any and, if so, what regulations exist for the provision of boat accommodation in the case of ships playing between Madras and Rangoon and Calcutta and Rangoon; and whether such ships, when furnished with Board of Trade certificates, are in fact under any restriction as to the number of passengers they carry.

Mr. Montagu: Boat accommodation for vessels playing between the Indian ports mentioned by the hon. member is governed by regulations made by the Indian Government under the Native Passenger Ships Act of 1887. The regulations prescribe a sliding scale of boats based on the registered tonnage of each vessel. The Government of India report that the scale requires revision and are considering the amendment of the regulations. The British India Steam Navigation Company, which is the largest company engaged in the trade, is already providing additional boats, rafts and other life-saving apparatus on all their passenger vessels. The answer to the second part of the question is in the affirmative. The number of passengers is restricted by the Native Passenger Ships Act, which prescribes the space accommodation per passenger.

FRAUDULENT AID SOCIETIES.

Sir J.D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether he is aware that since the introduction of the Insurance Bill fraudulent aid societies have been floated in India which have taken money from the poor and ignorant by advertising that for every rupee paid in they would receive several times the amount in benefits: and whether he will take steps to prevent the application of these European methods to the detriment of honest subscribers in India.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State is not aware of the practice referred to by the hon. member; but Acts have quite recently been placed on the Indian statue book to bring Provident Insurance Societies and Life Assurance Companies under better control.

SIKHS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Mr. King asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether a petition has been received from Sikhs in British Columbia protesting that they and their families are under graver disabilities, political social, and educational, than the Chinese and Japanese settlers in that Colony; and whether any reply has been returned.

Mr. Montagu: A petition of this character was received by the Secretary of State for India in 1911, and was the subject of correspondence with the Colonial Office, and of discussion at the last Imperial Conference. I would refer the hon. member to the reply given to his question on Nov. 21 last by my right hon. friend the Secretary of State for the Colonies. No more recent petition of the kind has been received. I may point out that in cases in which British subjects resident in one of the Dominions address a petition regarding the laws of that Dominions to the Secretary of State for India, the only possible course is to ask the Colonial Office to invite the attention of the Government of the dominion to the matter.

GROWTH OF OPIUM IN CHINA.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the Chinese Republic has yet formally adopted the obligations of the late Imperial Chinese Government in respect of the discontinuance of the growth of the poppy.

Sir E. Gray: The present Government in China is only a provisional Government, and as such has not yet made any official declaration of its intention to assume the obligations of the late Imperial Government. We have received assurances that the Chinese Government will do its utmost to enforce the suppression of the cultivation and smoking of opium, but at present that Government has not effective control of the cultivation in many of the provinces of China.

Sir J. D. Reeds: Will the right hon. gentleman continue to run against India, regardless of China's omission to perform her part?

Sir E. Gray: The question is an exceedingly difficult one in the situation in which it now is. We are considering it in consultation with the India Office.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

On Wednesday, June 12, Mr. Aubrey Herbert asked the Under Secretary of State for India, if, in view of the near completion of the Panama Canal, he could give any information as to what steps are being taken by the Government of India to ensure against plague, yellow fever, and such diseases, so prevalent in Venezuela and the adjoining republics, being conveyed to his Majesty's dominions in the East.

Mr. Montagu: In October last the Government of India deputed an experienced medical officer of their sanitary staff to visit the Panama Canal and other principal ports in the adjacent countries for the purpose of investigating the local conditions prevailing where yellow fever is endemic, of studying on the spot the methods successfully adopted at Panama and elsewhere for preventing the entrance or suppressing epidemic outbreaks of the disease and of formulating a scheme of protective measures for India. The officer in question has completed his inquiries, and is now engaged in preparing a report in communication with expert authorities in this country.

PREFERENTIAL TRADING.

Mr. Norton-Griffiths asked the Under Secretary of State for India, if he will encourage preferential trading between India and our dominions; and whether the Government of Canada or Australia have yet approached the Indian Government in the matter.

Mr. Montagu: The Indian tariff being tariff for revenue purposes only, it would be in consistant with the principle on which it is framed to grant preferential rates to the produce of any special country. The answer to the second question is in the negative. But the Dominion of Canada and New Zealand have extended to India the preferences granted to the United Kingdom.

SUPERSESSION OF EUROPEAN INSPECTOR OF POLICE BY NATIVES.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether he is aware that, though European inspectors of police are not barred from promotion to the grade of deputy superintendent, such officers when natives of Great Britain are not seldom superseded by natives of India; and whether it is intended that any race preferences should be observed in this behalf.

Mr. Montagu: The grade of deputy commissioner of police was established in 1905 with the object of creating a Provincial Police Service filled by appointments in India. The only persons other than natives of India who are eligible for appointment to this grade are European inspectors of police who are shown to have adopted an Indian domicile, and the number of appointments so made is strictly proportioned to the recognised European strength in the inspectorate in each province.

TECHNOLOGICAL TRAINING FOR STUDENTS.

Sir J. D. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India, if he can give the House any information regarding the appointment of a committee to inquire and report as to the facilities available for Indian students for industrial and technological training in this country.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State has appointed a committee to inquire and report as to the facilities available for Indian students for industrial and technological training in this country. The members are:—Sir Theodore Morison and Sir Krishna Gupta, members of the Council of India; Mr. J. H. Reynolds lately Principal of the Manchester School of Technology; and Professor W. E. Dalby of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington. The system of State technical scholarships established in 1904 by the Government of India to be held in this country is fully described in Chapter VI. of the Quinquennial Review of the Progress of Education in India, 1902-1907, presented to Parliament in 1909 (Cd, 4635). The committee will visit various university centres in the United Kingdom in order to investigate the oppurtunities for giving Indian technical scholars such training in this country as shall enable the fullest possible benefit to be secured for the individual students and for Indian industries.

RAILWAY EXTENSION INTO KARACHI.

On Thursday, June 13, Col. Yate asked the Under Secretary of State for India, if he will say what are the present prospects of an extension of the metre-gauge railway into Kurrachee, so as to link up that port with the metre-gauge railway systems of Rajpootana and Northern India.

Mr. Montagu: There is no intention at present to extend the metre-gauge railway into Kurrachee.

THE TRANS-PERSIAN RAILWAY.

Col. Yate asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, in view of the statement that Russia was quiet prepared to meet the views of India on the question of the break of gauge between the Russian and Indian systems in the construction of the proposed Trans-Persian railway, he could now give an assurance that the Indian railway system and the Indian gauge would be allowed free entry into Ispahan and Yezd, and that the Russian system and Russian gauge would not be advanced anywhere to the south of these places.

Sir E. Grey: Should a Trans-Persian railway come to be constructed, his Majesty's Government have reserved their freedom of action in the completest possible manner as regards the construction of the line, which, of course, includes the question of its gauge. It is impossible, at the present early stage of the proceedings, to give an assurance such as that asked for by the hon. and gallant member on that or any other point of detail. This particular point will require careful consideration in consultation with the Government of India.

In reply to a supplementary question by Col. Yate, Sir E. Grey said that with regard to the question of gauge, he could not give a definite assurance without consulting the Government of India. Nothing irrevocable had taken place, and nothing irrevocable would take place before the Government of India had been very carefully consulted on this very important point.

VACCINATION AND RELIGIOUS OBJECTIONS.

Mr. George Greenwood asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether, in view of the fact that Hindoos look upon bovine animals as sacred, and have, therefore, religious objections to the practice of vaccination, he has made, or will cause to be made, any inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining the feelings of the people of India with regard to this practice.

Mr. Montagu: The Secretary of State does not consider it necessary to make the inquiry suggested. A suitable and sufficient vehicle for the expression and ascertainment of the feelings of the Indian people with regard to vaccination or any other matter is provided in the enlarged Legislative Councils.

FACTORY INSPECTORS.

Mr. Albert Smith asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether he can state how many Indians, if any, it is proposed to appoint to the additional posts of factory inspectors in India, and whether the old system of "ex-officio" factory inspectors will continue.

Mr. Montagu: The appointments in question rest with the local governments, and the Secretary of State has no detailed information as to how they exercise this discretion. As the great majority of the managers and assistants in Indian factories are Europeans, it is almost inevitable that the inspecting staff should be mainly, if not wholly, European. The answer to the second question is in the negative. The district magistrate is retained as an "ex-officio" inspector, but his duty will ordinarily be confined to ascertaining that orders passed by the full-time inspector are observed.

IMPORTATION OF SULPHUR MATCHES.

Earl of Ronaldshay asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If legislation is impending which would prohibit the importation into India of sulphur matches.

Mr. Montagu: The Government of India last year introduced a Bill into the Legislative Council on the lines of the White Phosphorus Match Prohibition Act. In view of representations that the information before the Council was insufficient, the Bill has been withdrawn. It is intended to reintroduce it in the next winter session of the Council.

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THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, June

Regular Force

Cavalry—

2nd Life Guards—Lieut F [illegible] Pemberton is seconded for service with the O [illegible] May 25).

Infantry.

Bedfordshire Regt—Capt W E [illegible]ood is placed on retired pay (June 11).

Worcestershire Regt—Lieut B [illegible] Clarke to be Adjutant (April 1).

Loyal N Lancs Regt—Qrmr s[illegible] on Capt J H [illegible]; Qrmr Sergeant E Wilkinson to be Qrmr [illegible] the honorary rank of Lieut (June 12).

Highland L I—Capt. H C Stua[illegible] ires on retired pay (June 12).

Army Veterinary S[illegible] retires

Army Veterinary Corps—Maj[illegible] on retired pay (June 12)

Memorandum.

Col A C Hansard' Half-pay List[illegible] on re-tired pay (June 11).

General Reserve of C[illegible] Uni-

Cavalry—V H Wardle, late Cat[illegible] versity O T C to be Sec Lieut (Ju[illegible] his

Royal Regiment of A[illegible]

R H and R F A.—Lieut T C [illegible] of commission June 12.

Infantry.

A C J Hillen, late Cadet [illegible] London School O T C, to be Sec [illegible] limit

Capt A E Haverick, having at[illegible] Pay laid down in Article 635, Royal [illegible] and Promotion, 1909, ceases to be [illegible] O May 30.

Special Reserve of O[illegible]

Cavalry.

12th Prince of Wales's Royal L[illegible] on probation); G M Brown is conf[illegible] N Irish Horse—Sec Lieut R D [illegible] April 23.

Royal Regiment of Ar[illegible]

R F A—T C Usher, late Lieut, [illegible] with seniority as from Aug. 24, [illegible]

R G A—The following to be Sec[illegible] bation:—Lieut W C Holden, [illegible] Cheshire RGA.; W A A Leslie, lad[illegible] Grammar School O.T.C June 12.

Infantry.

Buffs E Kent Regt—Cadet A J[illegible] the Dublin University O T C., [illegible] probation June 12.

Prince Albert's Somerset L I-[illegible] be Sec Lieut on probation June 12.

4th Batt Prince of Wales's Own R[illegible] —Sec Lieut on probation R F Moirm[illegible] in his rank.

Worcestershire Regt—Capt Cadw[illegible] from the Oxford University O T Lie[illegible] on probation June 12.

3rd Batt Border Regt—The follo[illegible]Lieut to be Lieuts:—W E Mason and A[illegible]Bay[illegible]

3rd Batt Seaforth Highlanders [illegible]Buffs Duke of Albany's—Sec Lieut J A [illegible] to b[illegible] Lieut May 20.

3rd Batt Queen's Own Cameronders—[illegible] Major H G Woltiger-Gordon resigns[illegible] and is granted permission to retain and wear the prescribed uniform June 1[illegible]

4th Batt R Irish Rifles—Cadet[illegible]cock relinquishes his commission May 18.

5th Batt R Irish Rifles—Cadet orporal G Heron, from the Belfast Universi, to be Sec Lieut on probation June 12.

3rd Batt Princess Louise's Argyll[illegible]erland Highlanders—J A Liddell to be[illegible]t on probation June 1.

Army Service Corps.

Sec Lieut on probation S C Fman is confirmed in his rank.

Royal Army Medical C[illegible]

Cadet D Gilmour, from the Edinb[illegible]versity O T C., to be Lieut on probation M[illegible]

Admiralty, 11th Jun[illegible]

Sub-Lieutenant James Francis [illegible]as been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant [illegible]Majesty's Fleet. Dated 30th July, 1911.

In accordance with the provis[illegible] His late Majesty's Order in Council of 16th [illegible]—Chief Artificer Engineer William Henry[illegible]s has this day been granted the rank of [illegible] Lieutenant on being pensioned.

Royal Naval Reserve.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieus to be Lieutenants:—George Edward [illegible]ated 13th August, 1911 Percival Howard [illegible]all Dated 1st April. Acting Sub-Lieutenant Rob[illegible]heil to be Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 16th May.

The undermentioned Assistant Pa[illegible]ers to be Paymasters:—William Henry Wit[illegible]Dated 15th May. George Richardson. Dat[illegible] June.

In accordance with the Regul[illegible] for the Royal Naval Reserve—Lieutenant Henr[illegible]Rald Hetherington, R D has been placed [illegible] retired List, with permission to assume the rak Commander Dated 17th May, Lieutenant [illegible]ar Hayward, R D has been placed on the ret[illegible] List. Dated 28th May, Acting Assistant Paymr Charles Bernard Jarrett has been confirm[illegible] the rank of Assistant Paymaster Dated 22nd [illegible]ober, 1910.

Royal Naval Volunteer[illegible]ese.

Assistant Paymaster John Finlay[illegible]arson to be Paymaster. Dated 10th June.

Admiralty, 13th Jun[illegible]

The retirement of Lieutenant [illegible]on Gipps, announced in the London Gazette [illegible] 11th July, 1911, has been cancelled.

Admiralty, 14th Jun[illegible]

In accordance with the provisi[illegible]s of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 9th [illegible]tober, 1903—Chaplain the Reverend Alfred Richa[illegible]Yellon Peck, M A, has been allowed to withdraw [illegible] the Royal Navy with a gratuity. Dated 14th [illegible]un.

War Office, 14th Ju[illegible]

Regular Forces.

Commands and Sta[illegible]

Captain George P C Blount, Roy[illegible] Artillery, to be a Brigade Major for Royal Artill[illegible], vice Captain R F Lock, Royal Artillery, and [illegible] be seconded. Dated 4th June.

Captain Charles A Ker, D S O, Royal Artillery, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter-master-General, vice Major H A, Boyce, Royal Artillery. Dated 6th June.

Cavalry.

12th (Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers, Second Lieutenant Frederic H Norton resigns [illegible]is commission Dated 15th June.

18th (Queen Mary's Own) Hussars, Lieutenant Thomas [illegible] Hetherington is seconded for service with the Royal Flying Corps (Military Wing) Dated 10th April.

Infantry.

The Royal Irish Regiment, Lieutenant Andrew H Caldecott, Adjutant, to be Captain under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 Dated 1st June.

The Gloucestershire Regiment, Lieutenant A C Holme is seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 29th May.

The Hampshire Regiment, Quartermaster and Honorary Major Daniel G Andrews retires on retired pay. Dated 15th June.

Serjeant-Major Alfred Smith to be Quartermaster with the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 15th June.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment), Captain George W P Dawes is seconded for service with the Royal Flying Corps (Military Wing). Dated 10th April.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), Lieutenant-Colonel Leonard A H Hamilton, on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion, is placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 14th June.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur G Marrable to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice L A H Hamilton. Dated 14th June.

The Highland Light Infantry, Supernumerary Captain Herbert H MacD Stevenson is restored to the establishment. Dated 28th April.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's), Captain R Horn to be Adjutant. Dated 1st May.

The West Indian Regiment, Lieutenant Charles H B Pridham is seconded for service with the West African Regiment. Dated 22nd May.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

The undermentioned Staff Nurse is confirmed in her appointment, her period of provisional service having expired:—Miss Elizabeth M Long.

MYSORE POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, JUNE 28.

The semi finals in the Mysore Polo Tournament were played this afternoon after a useful shower of rain. The first game was between the 20th Deccan Horse and the Mysore Shilidar Horse, the former winning by 8 goals to 1. The Hosers put in their only goal during the fourth period. Play was palpably uninteresting.

The second game was between the A and B teams of the 7th Hussars and was yet another in which heavy scoring took place, A beating B by 10 goals to 2. It was nevertheless a good galloping match, the ground being much improved after the shower. The beaten side scored their goals in the last chukker.

The final will be played on Monday, between the 20th Deccan Horse and A. team of the 7th Hussars, after which the Mysore week will close.

WOMEN AS POLO PLAYERS.

Teams in Game at Long Island.

The first match of the "Meadow Larks," a newly [illegible] polo club for society women, was played [illegible]sbury, Long Island, and proved that women, [illegible]ow excellent skill as polo players. A large [illegible] watched the young women, and vociferously [illegible]ded their daring riding and accurate hitting. [illegible]was not enough women to make up two [illegible]o the backs on both sides were men, but the [illegible]opinion was that the women out-played the [illegible]y scoring eight goals to the men's four.

[illegible] Blue team were Miss Phoebe Cary and Mrs. [illegible]ypps, who alternated as No. 1, Miss Hollis [illegible]d Miss Hitchcock No. 3. In the Yellow [illegible] Miss Flora Whitney, Mrs. C. C. Rumsey, Thomas Hitchcock. All the women, with [illegible]ion of Mrs. Phypps, rode astride, with [illegible]rts and boots. Mrs. Phypps used a side [illegible] a long black habit, but played as good a [illegible]less-encumbered women, and scored one [illegible] Blue team won by seven goals to five. [illegible]declared that the game was most exhila- [illegible]ociety women throughout the country [illegible]y soon begin to take up the sport. [illegible]ches may be arranged, with interna- [illegible]s to follow if English women follow [illegible] exemple.

EMPIRE TRADE MARK.

[illegible]es of Chambers of Commerce of the [illegible]e 14, a resolution supporting the [illegible] a British Empire Trade Mark to [illegible]nufactured or produced in the Bri- [illegible]denc[illegible] moved by Sir John Cockburn, on [illegible]stralasian Chamber of Commerce [illegible]seconded by Mr. Thomas A. Hill [illegible]Nottingham Chamber. The pro- [illegible]stically received and the resolu- [illegible]h only a few dissentients.

RADIO-MEDICINAL "ARABELLA."

[illegible]inal water introduced into [illegible]case is the only water possess- [illegible]roved in analysis by E. J. [illegible]C., F. C. S., the well-known [illegible]rongly recommended by Dr. [illegible]R. F. P. S., Physician in [illegible]earch Dept. London, one of [illegible]rities in the surgical and [illegible]pecialists, and the medical [illegible] being the most reliable [illegible] of liver and gout com- [illegible]nd curing chronic con- [illegible]f the functionary organs. [illegible] with some of the [illegible] waters, proves that [illegible]ortant characteristics, is [illegible]er adapted than many, [illegible] the conditions above— [illegible]en corroborated by ex- [illegible] It ensures against ap- [illegible]ysician writing from [illegible]ng Arabella Water I [illegible]my suitable cases. I [illegible]er it, and shall continue [illegible]—Medicinal Water is [illegible]amists and Stores at [illegible] Bombay and

A Working Housewife

Nervous Depression, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness—

A cheerful, bright way of looking at things, a brisk activity which easily enables her to do almost as much as two ordinary persons, are some of the *immediate benefits* Mrs. Parker derived from Phosferine. Like most hard-working mothers, Mrs. Parker never found time to look after herself, and, as is always the case, suddenly broke down under the strain of endless household activities. Sudden noises caused her to tremble in feeble distress, gloomy fears assailed her, neuralgia and sleeplessness tortured her nerves relentlessly, and it was from this depth of misery that Phosferine raised Mrs. Parker. That this immediate effect was achieved by *two doses* of Phosferine, and Mrs. Parker's cure *made permanent* by a continuance of the tonic, demonstrates that with the aid of Phosferine any husband can save his wife from innumerable distresses.

Positively Cured and Prevented.

Mrs. A. Parker, 3, Linden Grove, Nunhead, writes:—"I got into a fearfully low nervous state through working too hard and overtaxing my strength. Any loud noise or a sharp knock at the door would throw me into a state of trembling and helplessness. I was always imagining all kinds of evils, and worrying about trifles. Neuralgia racked me with pain day and night, and prevented me from obtaining any rest. I got so worn and dejected that I could have cried, out of sheer misery. My husband persuaded me at last to take some Phosferine, and the effect was simply marvellous; the pains not only ceased, but *I have had no return since*. It seemed more like magic than anything else that a few drops of Phosferine could produce such a change. I kept on with it, and I began to gain strength; the neuralgia disappeared for good, the nervousness, dejection, and worry left me, and now I feel quite well."—Nov. 17, 1911.

PHOSFERINE

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Sciatica	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Premature Decay	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Headache
Neuralgia	Sleeplessness	Brain Fag	Hysteria

And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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To the British Royal Family	
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H.M. the Queen of Roumania	H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
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There's Strength for YOU in HORLICK'S. Take Horlick's frequently.

It maintains the strength—tones the System—keeping it braced up, thus withstanding disease. It is most pleasant to the taste. Ideal for Infants and Invalids.

Packed in 3 sizes. Of all Stores.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The P and O Co's mail steamer Caledonia, 3429 tons Captain R. W. Snow arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 950 tons, Captain W H Rothwell sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Norfolk, 2506 tons, Captain D. Buckley sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

The Japan Line steamer Kawachi Maru, 3821 tons Captain A Christiansen, will sail to-day for Kobe &c, with a general cargo.

The Port Officer at Akyab reports by telegram that he Fakir Reef Buoy was replaced in position on the 26th inst.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday the 27th June 1912, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Dufferin	Comdr Vines	R I M
R I M S Dalhousie	Comdr C G Sinclair	A.R I M
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr Hordern	R I M
R I M S Palinurus	Comdr Taylor	Survey Boat
R I M S Minto	Com'r De Burgh	S S Str
R I M S Investigator	Lieut G H Finnis	R I M Survey

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—June 28.

Abana	2709	Routledge	P & O Co
Alcanda	3695	Smith	W & A Graham & Co
Ashburton	2833	Mathews	J Mackintosh & Co
Bahadur	2936	Peck	T M & Co
Clemates	3329	Robinson	W & A G & Co
Gymeric	2196	Cusack	G H Essell
Grammargin	3157	Goss 2-7	T Morrison& Co
Lindula	2183	Piggott	M M & Co
Nairn	3627	Lassen	Killick Nixon & Co
Nyanza	4190	Bowers 29-6	P & O Co
Ocean	2460	Christianson	T M & Co
Pandua	2126	McClelland	M M & Co
Salahadji	2113	Beedles	W & A G & Co
Said	565	Morin	Arab S N Co
Shah Jehan	2635	McBean	Shah S N Co
Shahanseer	2023	Wheeler	Bo H S N Co
Shirley	2192	Stone	T M & Co
Sualda	3432	Johnson	M M & Co
Usuta	2492	Wilson	M M & Co
Upada	3882	Hodgson	M M & Co
Wardha	2552	Baldock	Karachi 27-6 M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 28.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Fawachi Maru	3821	Christiansen	23-6		N Y Kaisha
B Basano	2762	Boxhall	Karachi	3-7	J F & Co
C&R Pruth	2867	Evans	Hamburg	7-7	W & A G & Co
D&E Maryada Short	2335	Caldecott	Dunkirk	6-7	R A Willis
F Clan McNeil	2194	Higgins	Grsflon	2-7	J Finlay & Co
G Somali	2550	Kasch	2-7		A Strandes Co
H Lawoe	1817	Brawis	Basreh	30-6	Arab S Co
K Frank Coverdale	2498	Storm	Port Said	5-7	Ralli Bros
L Mahamadi	1251	Watt	Aden	6-7	B & P S N Co
M Arascastle	2869	Wain Wright	1-7		W & A G & Co
N Harpagus	3672	Johnson	6-7		R A Willis
P Chanda	3951	Tice	3-7		M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Trifels	2970	Eggert	23-6	Hamburg W & A Graham & Co
2 Circassia	4315	Osborne		Liverpool 6-7 W & A Graham & Co
3 Styliani Belis	2214	Krassa	Port Said	29-6 Ralli Bros
4 Haydan	2182	Allen	Port Said	Ralli Bros
5 Ragbeen	2650	Brown	Hamburg	6-7 Ralli Bros
7 Sem ramis	2476	Bilaffor	Trieste	1-7 A L S N Co
9 Gulistan	2848	Watt		M M & Co
10&11 Delta	4783	Martin	Shanghai	3-7 P & O Co
12&13 Caledonia	3430	Snow		P & O Co
15 Kurrachee	2323	Cattral	6-7	Ralli Bros
16 Kola	510	Eitoe		M M Co

H W P D

Courland	760	Ebrahim	Bo S N Co
Saraswati	443	Ebrahim	Bo S N Co
Sakarmati	524	Ahmed	29-6 Bo S N Co

30 ton crane

Dredger Octopus 631 Strong Repairing B P Trust

M W D D

Salecto 2391 Lewellin Aden 6-7 P & O

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Caledonia	Snow	M'sailles, June 14

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
29	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi
	Norfolk	Buckley	Calcutta

The steamer Kawachi Maru, Captain Christian Sen, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Kobe.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's s s "Chupra" arrived at Antwerp on the afternoon of the 26th instant.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill:—

Day Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
June	h m	ft. in.	h m	ft. in.
29	m 11 52	27 11	m 4 40	16 3
	11 14 a	25 0	5 48 a	20 2
30	m 0 25	28 0	m 5 17	16 3
	11 52 a	25 1	6 24 a	19 10
July				
1	0 56 a	28 0	m 5 52	16 5
			6 58 a	19 7
2	m 0 29	25 2	m 6 25	16 7
	1 23 a	27 11	7 31 a	19 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

June 29 (Saturday)	Sunrise	6h 4m	Sunset	7h 20m
„ 30 (Sunday)	„	6h 5m	„	7h 20m
July 1 (Monday)	„	6h 5m	„	7h 20m
„ 2 (Tuesday)	„	6h 5m	„	7h 20m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, June 29th, 7h, 3-8m. p.m. Last Quarter. July 7th, 10h, 16-0m. p.m. New Moon. 14th, 5h. 43-2m. p.m. First Quarter. 21st, 10h, 48-4m. a.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, June 29.

385. Parade.—"G." Company will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana on Wednesday, the 3rd July, at 7-30 a. m. Dress—Mufti.

(Sd.) E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain, Adjt., B. V. R.

THEIMA stands for all that is good in perfume, Delightful odor, permanence, and delicacy. No wonder THEIMA is so popular. A trial of it will convince you. —MADON, SONS Sole Agents. The Original MADON'S Medical Hall, Bombay.

METRE-GAUGE CARRIAGE BODIES FOR THE EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

THE date for the submission of Tenders for METRE-GAUGE BODIES for the Eastern Bengal Railway has been extended to the 9th of July.

(Signed.) R. VOLKERS, Secretary, Railway Board.

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INCLUDING
SMALL-POX, PLAGUE, ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
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£6 Indian Agents £7
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MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

GRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
White Gamelia 125° (in tins.)	4 0 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

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SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BIGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

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The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual members of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209 General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.
Saturday, 29th June, 1912.

ROYAL DEBUTANTES.

WE cannot all be heroes; some of us have no opportunity to express our loyalty by great deeds of heroism or self-sacrifice. The sentiment to which we bear testimony by means of peaceable demonstrations is none the less sincere, a very real feeling actuates the great crowds which cheer themselves hoarse as a procession passes, or stand in still more eloquent silence to bear witness to a nation's grief. The affection and fidelity of the people are shown in many minor ways. As an instance we may take the vivid interest which is evinced for every trivial little detail concerning the Royal Family. The periodicals are full of biographical sketches descriptive of the Royal menage, the faces of all the members of the Royal Family are familiar to us, the characteristics of each little prince are fully discussed. A very popular figure in this type of article is the Princess Mary. There is scarcely an English maiden, but has read about her, and has scanned her portraits with admiring wonder, speculating as to the destiny which may be in store for this young Princess. As far as one can gather, the same sort of lessons have to be learned, the same sort of games are played by Royal children, as by those whose station is less exalted, the only difference seems to be that their childhood is a shorter one, and that all too soon the responsibilities, labours, and fatigues of maturity are thrust upon them. The 'coming-out' of Princesses, the official declaration that they are grown up is something of an event in Court circles, the occasion selected is usually made to coincide with some such important event as a Royal birthday or anniversary.

Queen Victoria attended her first [illegible] ing-room at the early age of twelve on the occasion of Queen Adelaide's day. The impression she made William IV was not a very favourable perhaps he did not look upon her unprejudiced eye, for between him Duchess of Kent there was no lo The Princess's appearances at cou very rare, which fact did not es King's notice, for at his birthday he commented bitterly upon reduced the poor little Princess while the Duchess sat in mortifi The Princess Charlotte Augus longer childhood. In her eight she made her first public appe grown-up person at a banquet her father, the Prince Regent, white satin and "a profusion o diamonds." Three years later, ill-fated princess died, after a of wedded happiness. In earlie etiquette was not so rigid, Ma wife of William IV, an Anne were introduced to Sc performance of a ballet in sisters took part. We are much to the horror of their Lake, they celebrated thei by playing cards on the S cess Elizabeth Stuart, th James I, was only fifteen y a separate residence was Her house occupied the Treasury now stands, and until her marriage in 16 Bess made her first publ the christening of her hal when the chrism was care. As she was only this function can scarc a 'coming out'. Her g stormy one, disgrace favour, that it was brother attained the that she rode in sta received with the pom fitting the occasion. appeared in state at when she welcome "courteously and rat foreigners "greatly her tender age

Another Mary, a Henry VII, attended her f[illegible] hen the King of Castile cam father. She does been bashful, for sh repeatedly to dance, spite of his refusa said firmly that had not had the tunity to learn h this reply she went chaperon and watching the other Margaret, at the a grand banquet much to the de Queen who mar agility. Eleanor Edward I, was a was but eleven progressed in spe and she was for those days was accomplishment three volumes wonders how he developed. It that vanity wa learn that her silver buttons, repair, so that Christmas, was little Matilda, had practically wedding recep At the early a married state Henry the Li namesake, the also married throthal the Crown upon h Archbishop prelate of T creature in h ceremony; le sionally perm child-bride, been dismiss These olden ing were th long ago wit Nowadays th are brought city, and are in the game are as care-f the hur least farew carri as br have, lity

T[illegible]

deci in t offic wil pos ful for cla m d E a

to visit her august ot seem to have pressed King Philip with her, and in persisted until he being a mariner he ime or the oppor- to dance. After isconsolately to her ttented herself with revellers. Her sister of twelve, danced at Westminster Hall, t of the King and d at her grace and the eldest daughter of dy engaged when she urs old, her education of her public duties, of reading, which in sidered an unmaidenly As there were then only he Royal Library, one ste for literature was s just as well perhaps r pet failing, for we robe, with its six dozen frequently in need of tailor, for a week before work mending it. Poor iry II's eldest daughter, coming-out, unless her can be counted as one, twelve she entered the r bridegroom being Duke of Saxony. Her ghter of Henry I, was same age, at her be- received the Imperial d at the hands of the logne. His brother- held the timid little dly arms during the ope that he was occa- to console the lonely er English suite had he Emperor's orders. es show how contrast- of royal children of of their descendants. princes and princesses almost severe simpli- ger regarded as pawns rics. Their early years as joyous as those of olesir subjects, so that at hen time a princess bids ll to s of her childhood, she with any happy memories, ht of lowlier brides who ad no of coming responsibi- s darlings.

If for nothing else s BAN than that it puts an BURN end to a long period of uncertainty the ion of Court at Rangoon, e mate appointment of an l liq the Bank of Burma be wel shareholders and de- ors. The report of the care- dgme besides solid grounds atisfa de creditors. The de- ation and of two annas is a tantial the Court's desire to t the large number of the ositors care with which the irs of k are being handled. n the hrs are not left without umb o. The opinion of the rt is t not necessarily follow t the shrs will get nothing; this statement is the best rance creditors could have t their will not suffer. To the eral most satisfactory por- n of that will be that in which court he present position to e undue of the directors. It ll be a gain both to creditors and the co to see that nothing orse than speculation has brought bout the High interest means d secure over the world; and ough th been and still is much ympathy unfortunate people who ave suffe ugh the failure many of whom had all their savings in the Bank, it is ring to know that they have met usiness misfortune only and that amity has not occurred through de carelessness or worse. The liquidation will go on under the direct supervision Court, and the assets of the Bank managed with the greatest possible care is some hope that the depositors at back all their money; but it is evident that if that hope is to be realized, tuidation will take time. The securities will have to be nursed and the assets turned into cash very gradually; full value is to be recovered. If in the end the shareholders get back a little their own, they will have to wait long till. On the whole the Court's decisions has brought considerable comfort to creditors in Bombay as well as in other parts of India. The prospects are better than seemed at one time possible though patience will be required before the liquidation is complete, both shareholders and depositors now know that measures taken in their behalf are the best that justice can devise.

THE Ca[illegible] COLONIES. The long record of progress in Colonial administration, which Mr. Harcourt has been privileged to lay before the House of Commons, none which no other country in the world could boast, even though it excluded the greatest achievements of British colonisation, and dealt with those minor colonies only, which are still under the tutelage of the Crown. Our dominions added to, since bring Britain's colonial record to a high level, which has never before been equalled in the history of the world, and stons may well thrill with patriotic pride, when they remember not only the military skill and daring, which cleared the way for the triumphs of peace, but the steadfast, patient and often wearying labours of the administrators, who have achieved those triumphs, and to whom the Colonial Secretary gave such whole-hearted and generous recognition on Thursday. With one exception, Mr. Harcourt's statement was one continuous record of increased prosperity. Even little Cyprus showed a larger revenue, and this should be noted as being curiously the cause of the recent disturbances. Britain, having made good many deficiencies in the finances of the island in the past, has now been recouping herself by paying the surpluses of the last few years into her own Treasury, and the Cypriotes have expressed forcible objection, considering that the heavy annual tribute to Turkey is a sufficient drain upon the resources of their island. Mr. Harcourt's statement gives hope, however, that this state of feeling will not remain long. He regards the increase of revenue and the expansion of foreign trade as permanent, and in these circumstances the trouble may be expected gradually to adjust itself. The one exception to Mr. Harcourt's succession of prosperous colonies was unfortunately our other Mediterranian island, Malta, whose glories, except for her naval importance, appear to be departing. Her small commerce has almost entirely ceased, having been absorbed in the growing trade of Italy, and the sterile character of the soil gives little or no hope of its revival. In these circumstances it is necessary to find an outlet for her surplus population, and into the suitability of suggested countries the Colonial Office is inquiring. At the same time Malta is assured that her fortunes cannot sink below a fixed level, for she has Mr. Churchill's recent promise that her importance as a naval base is to be undiminished, and that work will be found to keep her well-equipped dockyard fully employed. Thus, it may be expected that a skilful readjustment of the island's finances, such as Mr. Harcourt forecasts, will restore the Maltese Government and the stay-at-home Maltese to a more stable and secure position than they at present occupy.

PROMISING COTTON-FIELDS. It is of especial interest in India to note that the colonies mentioned in Mr. Harcourt's statement, which at present exhibit by far the greatest promise of all, are those, which are expected to afford great cotton-fields in the future. Uganda above all has shown the extraordinary expansion of trade, represented by a rise from a total value of £97,000 to a total of £232,000, while the grant in aid has fallen with her rapidly rising export of cotton. It is easy to understand the grant of a loan from Imperial resources, as it is well-known that the interior communications of the country are in need of extensive development in order to facilitate the already rapid expansion of cotton cultivation. Other territories, of which Mr. Harcourt spoke in terms of great encouragement are, Nyassaland and the Nigerias, the latter more noteworthy at the moment for the problem of their political amalgamation, which Sir Frederick Lugard is undertaking, but at the same time one of the countries which the British Cotton Growing Association regards as a deferred source of supply to receive attention, when it has completed its present great tasks in Uganda and the Soudan. Closely connected with the development of Nyassaland and Uganda, of course, is the important subject with which Mr. Harcourt dealt last, for essential as are internal communications, native labour is a still more elementary requirement. So long as sleeping-sickness works the ravages amongst the native population, which are at the present practically unchecked, it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to obtain the quantity of labour, which will satisfy the increasing demands of a rich territory in course of development. It is an essential that the sickness should be overcome, and the richness of the country is such that it is worthy of sacrifice. Thus, while we in India, where we have a splendid fauna of our own, will join with Mr. Harcourt in his repugnance to the idea of the destruction of the wild animals of East Africa, we must acknowledge that, should the necessity of this step be proven, it is one which must be ruthlessly taken.

THE "MOST MIGHTY PERSONALITY." WE should like to see the sporting diary of the Crown Prince of Germany. When in this country he came in touch with everybody who was worth knowing, and many of the men whom he met have "writ large" and long in the pages of the modern history of India. According to the Prince, however, the most gifted, the most mighty and the most interesting personality in the Indian Administration is Sir John Hewitt. We wonder from what point of view our esteemed guest framed his views. If his observations were merely those of a sportsman, and his view took in only the forest and the racecourse, we would cry "hoch" and congratulate His Imperial Highness on his excellent capacity for human study. But we are afraid he has been more general than particular in his survey, and while justice to a dozen men, from the Viceroy downwards to the Secretariats, demands that we should say at least something, comparisons are so odious that we must forbear and leave the jovial and sympathetic Sir John to enjoy his newly-enhanced reputation. We may, however, say this with all truth, that the man who will be the most amused when reading Reuter's message to-day will be Sir John Hewitt.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "India," with the homeward mails of the 22nd instant, arrived at Aden at 4-30 p.m. on Thursday.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. Co.'s. mail steamer "Caledonia" were:—Sir Shapurjee Broacha, the Hon. Mr. A. Jinnah, Surgeon-General Anderson, and Prof. P. F. Fryson.

H. H. THE NIZAM of Hyderabad has been pleased to contribute Rs. 5,000 to the Bombay Central Famine Relief Fund.

PROFESSOR TARACHAND ROY, M.A., Research Scholar of the Punjab University, formerly professor at the Oriental College, Lahore, has been awarded the Government of India State scholarship for the scientific study of Sanskrit in Europe.

THE papers relating to the Delhi Fort explosion of last April are published. Amongst other reports they contain a note, in which the Lieutenant-Governor records his admiration of the courage and coolness in the face of appalling danger shown by Mr. Hadow, Superintendent of Police, Mr. Beaty, D.S.O. and Head Constable Ibrahim who, it will be remembered, ran great danger in extinguishing the fire in a room containing twenty-five live shells, which might at any moment have gone off.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The omissions from an Honours' Gazette are not usually a subject for congratulation, but I think that most people will be glad to find that this time there are no actors in the list. It was a right and proper thing to confer a title upon Henry Irving, if he cared to accept it; but to give knighthoods to members of the theatrical profession, simply because they have been successful business managers of their play-houses is slightly ridiculous. Of course, there is the usual number of doctors, though why medicos, more than other professional men, should be so specially favoured, has always been a puzzle to me. The practice, I fancy, is to some extent due to the late Sovereign, who ever since his dangerous illness as a young man was a great friend to the Faculty, and paid them attention on every possible occasion. Of the honours bestowed upon politicians, quite the most interesting is Sir Henry Dalziel's Privy Councillorship. This and the knighthood given to Mr. Paish, the able editor of the *Statist*, may perhaps be considered an indirect compliment to the Press, which does not receive too much recognition from the present Government. Nobody will grudge Sir William Nicholson his peerage, but how is it that that splendid veteran, Sir George White, whose illness is causing so much anxiety to his friends and admirers, has been left out in the cold all these years? If only as a speaker he would be an ornament and acquisition to the House of Lords.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

The announcement of the retirement of Earl Loreburn, who has occupied the office of Lord High Chancellor since the Liberal party came into power at the end of 1905, was made on Monday. It came as a general surprise, for the question of his retirement has been spoken of now so often, when rumour was given rein, and each time the rumour has been false, that it was considered to have been finally disposed of and that the occupant of the Woolsack would remain the same till a change of Government occurred. Lord Loreburn, who was formerly Sir Robert Reid, is a keen Radical of an uncompromising type, and not even the atmosphere of the House of Lords, which is generally considered somewhat stifling to Radicalism, affected the sturdiness of his views on public affairs. On the question of the appointing of magistrates Lord Loreburn, came into conflict with the majority of his party. The controversy was marked by occasional outbursts of discontent in the House of Commons, but Lord Loreburn held his own and has apparently won. Lord Loreburn's retirement is not dictated by any political reason, the sole cause of the change being his health. It is not always remembered that public men work inordinately long and that the pressure of work is increasing. Lord Loreburn is succeeded by Viscount Haldane. The promotion has naturally afforded satisfaction to countrymen of the two Lord Chancellors, that one Scotsman should succeed another. It is humourously suggested that Amaranth to Amaranth succeeds, but Harry needs revision as in the high offices of state Scotsmen follow each other by a sort of apostolic succession. The change will further be welcome to Lord Haldane. It is well-known that he has wearied of his task at the War Office, even though he has conducted striking changes with success.

Simultaneously with the change in the occupancy of the Woolsack came the equally unexpected announcement that Sir Rufus Isaacs had been made a member of the Cabinet. This is an entirely new departure. No Attorney-General as such has ever previously entered a Cabinet, and the Patronage Secretary has hastened to explain that Sir Rufus Isaacs' appointment is not to be a precedent, though how the Master of Elibank is to prevent its becoming a precedent is not very clear. There is a pretty general belief that although Sir Rufus Isaacs has suddenly jumped into a commanding Parliamentary position—at first he was rather a failure as a House of Commons man—he owes his elevation to a cause independent of his powers as a debater. In short, it is considered that his Cabinet rank is above all in the nature of a solatium. In ordinary circumstances an Attorney-General has the first claim to the Lord Chancellorship but the present circumstances are not ordinary and it is impossible to see how Lord Haldane could be passed over. There is reason to believe that when the Liberals came into office, he was desirous of becoming Lord Chancellor, but Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman would not hear of it and most people thought he was right in preferring "Bob" Reid. Indeed, Sir H. Campbell Bannerman showed not only his Scottish shrewdness but a certain amount of magnanimity in giving Mr. Haldane as he then was any office at all, considering the prominent part he took in connection with an organization so unfriendly to the then Liberal leader. In connection with the elevation of Sir Rufus Isaacs the complaint is made that the law officers of the Crown are overworked and that they ought to be provided with a regular staff. Whether they are overworked or not I cannot say, but they are overpaid—at least that is the opinion of some people. The suggestion that the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General should each have abody of permanent assistants might, if adopted, have one disadvantage. Many years ago now the present Prime Minister "devilled" to the then Attorney General. Fortunately for this country his post was not a fixed and snug berth to tempt a young man to remain a deputy, otherwise there would have been the danger that the young barrister would never have got further up the ladder. And the same thing applies to some other members of the legal profession who have "arrived" through having been useful to an Attorney-General.

THE NATIONAL RESERVE.

For every form of military or naval activity the King invariably gives countenance and encouragement. And another instance of his interest in defence was exemplified by the review of the National Reserve in Hyde Park. Some seventeen thousand of these old officers and men paraded before the King with a large crowd looking on and numbering perhaps three times as many. The occasion was graced by quite a number of Crimean veterans and soldiers who took part in the Indian Mutiny. At six o'clock the King and Queen came on to the ground and then passed along the lines of of veterans slowly and chatted with several of the more aged of the soldiers. The function consisted solely of the review, after which the Reserve was dismissed. It was a strange sight, as of course no uniform was used and the Reserve was entirely in civilian dress. But at that it was mixed enough as the ranks were composed of men in all stations. It is clear, however, that the movement is extending and that there is a latent force upon which the country may reckon if an evil day arrive. It now remains for the War Office to act upon the advice, which is given by the distinguished military correspondent of the *Times* and declare a policy, in order that these thousands of trained and potential defenders of their country shal have before them an allotted role in national defence. Lord Haldane, who was present at the review and who was honoured with a seat in the Queen's carriage, could not have desired a more happy ending of his notable term of office as War Secretary. Mr. Strachey, who may be said to have discovered this new source of military strength, would be the first to admit that he has received great encouragement throughout from Lord Haldane. In his speech at the Mayor of Marylebone's dinner, the same night, his lordship in discussing the future of the National Reserve, observed that there were a number of the men, who said they would be ready to come out for mobilization in time of war, but did not care to enter into any engagements at present, because it might affect them in their business. This is a difficulty that must be overcome. At any rate, Lord Haldane is satisfied that in a case of emergency the Reserve will come forward in great numbers. He added that the Opposition in Parliament have been admirable in the main in regard to continuity of naval and military policy, and he trusted that when the party to which he belonged went into Opposition it would be equally admirable. Let us hope so. We had arrived at something like continuity in regard to foreign affairs. Why should there not be continuity in respect to defence which ought to be above and beyond party?

LORD CREWE'S NEW APPOINTMENT.

Honours fall thickly upon the present Secretary of State for India. For a second baron of fair though not transcending abilities to be created an Earl, a Marquis and a Knight of the Garter within seventeen years is surely very rapid promotion. And now the Marquis of Crewe has been appointed Lord Lieutenant of London, or as the position is officially designated "His Majesty's Lieutenant for the County of London." His predecessor was the late Duke of Fife, who had filled the post since 1900. Apart from the fact that everybody respects and likes Lord Crewe, his selection as the Duke of Fife's successor is not particularly appropriate. He is not a large owner of London property and is not closely identified with the Metropolis in business as the Duke of Five was, until he retired from active connection with the well-known banking firm of which he was a partner. Although in acreage the "county" of London is smaller even than Rutland, the number of persons within Lord Crewe's jurisdiction is considerably over four millions and a half, which is equal to the entire population of the Commonwealth of Australia.

DEFECTIVE LEGAL SYSTEMS.

Mr. William Durran evidently agrees with Mr. Bumble that "the law is a ass" or rather the law as it is administered in those benighted countries, England, India and America. Mr. Durran, who, when I first had the pleasure of making his acquaintance, was an official of one of the great cable companies some time ago, wrote a series of articles on the defects of the Anglo-Saxon legal system in the *Westminster Review* and the paper read by him before the East India Association on Wednesday embodies, I presume, the conclusions expressed in those articles.

We are apt in our self-complacent way to think that the law as it is administered in these isles is a model that might be followed with advantage by other nations. But that is not Mr. Durran's opinion nor, if we are to believe him, is it the opinion of the great public. He sighs for a referendum on the subject and is encouraged in his hopes of a satisfactory verdict, by what occurred so recently as the fourteenth and fifteenth century, when the populace raided the headquarters of the lawyers and threatened the denizens with massacre. One of Mr. Durran's objections is based on the costliness of the law, which is contrary to Magna Charta. High fees exclude a certain section of suitors—people of small means who have most need of protection. "And so injustice is concealed, not redressed." Moreover, there is a powerful circle—of vested interests com[illegible] to the maintenance and enhance[illegible] the evil system, while "our eccentri[illegible] recruiting the Bench from the Bar is a [illegible]ling factor in making our legal system [illegible] five times as expensive as that of our neighbours. Here Mr. Durran touches what many, who do not go so far as he does, consider a weak spot, and it is disappointing that he did not go into details respecting the judiciaries of France and Germany. There is one part of the "superior" French system that I hope he does not wish us to adopt, that is certain methods of the *juge d'instruction*. Mr. Durran does not agree with Mr. Asquith that "the Common Law is the organ of safe-guard of English justice and English freedom." That he declares to be the voice of the advocate at a Bar dinner. All the good he sees in the Common Law is that it renders the advocate indispensable. "Even supposing we avoid the shock of war can we," he asks "hope to survive in the long rivalry of peace under such an incubus as our legal system?" After the chairman (Sir Robert F. Fulton) had said ditto to Mr. Durran, Mr. Leslie Moore followed with a vigorous denunciation of juries not only Anglo-Saxon juries but those of France, where I thought that legally all was for the best in the best of all countries. Mr. Selwyn Howe Fremantle also expressed general concurrence with Mr. Durran's indictment and incidentally complained that the law in India amongst its other inequities attracted all the best brains because of its higher emoluments, when the advocate was successful. The only dissent came from Mr. Nundy who, I gathered has been a judge or magistrate on the West Coast of Africa. Mr. Nundy criticised Mr. Durran for making "mere bald statements" and for not proposing a remedy. Mr. Nundy's own opinion is that lawyers make the best judges. *Apropos* how does Mr. Durran account for the growing feeling in favour of substituting professional for unpaid magistrates in this country?

NEW INSURANCE STAMPS.

Preparations are being made duly for the new Insurance Act coming into force on July 15th. One of the most interesting of the many documents, which have appeared in relation to the Act is the facsimiles of the stamps to be affixed to the cards by employers and employes. There are two distinct classes, for covering the "health" and "employment" sections respectively. The size is the same in both cases, but the "health" stamp is upright, while the other is horizontal. In the one a crown surmounts a shield with "National Health" in a semi-circular band and the figure 7d. in bold type. There is a floral design and the most interesting part is that a daffodil is inserted apparently as the national emblem of Wales.

I. C. S. DINNER.

The annual reunion of the Indian Civil Service Dinner Club, which took place at the Whitehall Rooms last night under the genial chairmanship of Sir James La Touche was attended by nearly 170 past and present members of the service. Among the Bombay Civilians present were Sir William Lee-Warner, Sir Athelstane Baines, Sir James Monteath, Mr. G. F. Sheppard, Sir Evan James, Sir E. M. H. Fulton, Mr. W. H. Crowe, Mr. W. Porteous, Mr. R. A. Leslie Moore, Mr. W. Doderet, Mr. M. C. Gibb, Mr. E. L. Cappel, Mr. P. J. Mead, Mr. A. L. Emanuel, Mr. B. W. Kissan, Mr. G. B. Reid, Mr. A. F. Woodburn.

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THE AMERICAN ELECTIONS.

MR. BRYAN CREATES A SENSATION.

Motion against "Privilege-Seeking" Classes.

SIX NOMINATIONS BY THE DEMOCRATS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BALTIMORE, JUNE 28.

A further trial of strength between Mr. Woodrow Wilson and Mr. Champ. Clark has resulted in the victory of the former by 639 votes to 437.

A surprising feature of the Convention is that the Conservatives, including the Tammanyites, are supporting Mr. Wilson.

A sensation was caused last evening, by Mr. Bryan moving that the Convention oppose any candidate indebted to Messrs. Pierpont Morgan, Ryan or Belmont, or other members of the privilege-seeking classes, and demanding the withdrawal of the delegates, representing such interests. He declared that an insolent attempt was being made to sell the Democratic party into the bondage of the money despots. The debate, which followed, was tumultuous, and Mr. Bryan was equally cheered and hissed. Messrs. Ryan and Belmont are both delegates, and the former stood on a chair so as to be seen. Ultimately the motion of Mr. Bryan to suspend the rules, requiring a two-thirds majority for a Presidential nomination, was adopted by 889 votes to 196.

Mr. Bryan said: This eliminates all reactionaries. We can now proceed to the election of a Progressive, and go out to win.

BALTIMORE, JUNE 28.

Six nominations have been made by the Democratic Convention, but judging from the vigour of the demonstrations, it is fairly certain that the contest will lie between Mr. Champ. Clark and Mr. Woodrow Wilson.

UNREST IN ALBANIA.

Widespread and Secret Organisation.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The situation in Albania is regarded in Constantinople with considerable anxiety. The soldiers, who recently deserted at Monastir, Ochrida and Perlepe were mostly Albanians, but apparently they were actuated by strong political discontent. They resent particularly the interference of the Committee of Union and Progress in the last elections, and demand the dismissal of the Minister, Talaat Djavid.

It is evident that a secret organisation, similar to that of the Young Turks in 1908, exists, with branches at Constantinople, Monastir and Salonika.

CHARGE OF ESPIONAGE.

Indignation at Russian Officer's Arrest.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

Much feeling has been excited in St. Peters- by the arrest in Berlin of a Russian officer, Kostevitch, on a charge of espionage. tain insisted that he went openly upon to see the German factories of explo- Russian papers hint that unless he the affair will cast a gloom over the oaching meeting between the Kaiser and Tsar off the Finnish coast.

THE MYMENSINGH CASE.

Question of Compensation for Mr. Clarke.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

Prior to the adjournment of the House of Commons to-day, Sir John Rees complained of the unsatisfactory character of Mr. Montagu's reply to his question in connection with the case of Mr. Clarke on the 25th instant.

Mr. Montagu replied that his answer of the 25th instant expressed the satisfaction that must be felt by all that a highly respected official had at length been cleared of charges made against him, and that the highest court in the land had uttered such signal words of praise with reference to the action taken by him in extremely difficult circumstances.

Sir John Rees here interpolated: "Compensate him."

Mr. Montagu went on to say that the very moment the Privy Council gave judgment he telegraphed the result to India, and asked the Governor-General-in-Council what compensation they proposed to give, or what was the proper course to take. He had already said that the Imperial Government was communicating with the Government of India on the subject of compensation. All that he complained of was that Sir John Rees profited by the case of Mr. Clarke to comment on the bench of the High Court, Calcutta, and the composition of the High Courts in India.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

Japan Withdraws Blocking Reservation.

TOKIO, JUNE 27.

Japan has withdrawn her Manchurian reservation with reference to the Chinese loan. A note to the effect that Japan has agreed to participate in the loan, provided that there is no interference with her rights in Manchuria and Mongolia, having been inserted in the minutes of the bankers' meetings.

COLONIAL GOVERNORS.

Question of Civil Service Appointments.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

In the House of Commons, yesterday, Mr. Lyttelton appealed for a return to the old rule of filling Governorships from the Colonial service.

Mr. Harcourt, replying, declined to agree that Governorships must be filled exclusively from within the service. The government must be free in special circumstances to select distinguished men from outside, but it was always his intention to consider all possible candidates from within the service, whenever vacancies occurred.

BRITISH CROWN COLONIES.

GREAT PROGRESS AND EXPANSION.

Six Years of Continued Prosperity.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 27.

During discussion on the Colonial Estimates in the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Harcourt made an exhaustive statement showing the progress or retrogression of the Crown Colonies from 1905 to 1911, during which period there had been continuity of administration.

He dealt first with Malta, which was a fortress and a large naval base. It had ceased, to a large extent, to be a commercial port. Its financial position demanded immediate review and rectification. It was clear that financial equilibrium could only be attained by economy in expenditure and readjustment of taxation. The Maltese were a fertile race, living on circumscribed, unfertile land. Emigration was indicated as one of the cures. He was taking steps to discover countries best fitted to welcome those who were willing and anxious to leave their island home.

Mr. Harcourt said that the revenue of Cyprus had risen from £238,000 to £363,000 and the value of its foreign trade to £1,240,000. He believed that these figures indicated a permanent increase in prosperity.

Mr. Harcourt afterwards reviewed in detail the progress of the West African Colonies.

REVENUE FIGURES.

The revenue of Cambia, without any increase in taxation, had risen from £170,000 to £388,000.

That of Sierra Leone from £281, to £58,000 and the Gold Coast, from £586,000 to £1,113,000.

The trade of all three had doubled.

The Colonial Secretary referred to the Nigerias, whither Sir Frederick Lugard was returning to carry out their amalgamation, as they constituted an area of great future possibilities.

The revenue of Southern Nigeria had increased to £867,000, and the grant-in-aid of Northern Nigeria had fallen from £315,000 to £156,000.

The revenue of Nyassaland had risen to £114,000 and the grant-in-aid had decreased to £5,000. The Shire Highlands Railway was being extended to the Zambesi and the southward to Beira.

The revenue of Uganda had risen from £97,000 to £232,000 and the grant-in-aid had fallen to £45,000. The export of cotton had risen, in three years, to 83,000 hundredweights.

The revenue of East Africa had risen to £780,000 and its grant-in-aid was steadily diminishing.

Sugar and its products accounted for about 96 per cent. of the exports of Mauritius, which amounted in 1910 to £2,225,000.

Ceylon's export of tea had increased to Rs. 8,40,00,000 and of rubber to Rs. 2,40,00,000.

The revenue of the Straits Settlements had risen to 10,600,000 dollars. There was a material increase in the revenue and in the imports and exports of the Federated Malay States.

Jamaica had made a rapid recovery from the earthquake, and it was anticipated that there would be a surplus of £200,000 at the end of the current year.

Trinidad was producing sixteen million gallons of crude oil.

TROPICAL DISEASE.

Dealing with tropical disease, Mr. Harcourt said that the most anxious problem of the future was sleeping-sickness. He referred to the improvement of the health of the inhabitants of West Africa, where the death-rate among European officials had fallen from 21 per thousand to 13 per 1,000 and the invaliding rate from 56 per thousand to 25 per thousand.

He dealt with the opium question and narrated the steps taken to reduce consumption in the Straits, Hong Kong, Wei-Hai-Wei and Ceylon.

He pointed out the danger of over-rapid prohibition, which would lead to the more deadly vices of morphia and cocaine.

During his remarks on sleeping-sickness, Mr. Harcourt referred to the way in which the hopes of its eradication had been dashed by the discovery that the *Glossina Morsitans*, the commonest and most perversive of these flies, was also the carrier of this infection. Many animals, wild and domestic, had fallen under almost proved suspicion of being life hosts of the deadly *trypanosome*.

Realisation of this horrible development had evoked the two previous demands that all suspect species of animals should be ruthlessly destroyed. But, said Mr. Harcourt, the time is not yet, for proof is not sure. My hesitation is not merely in the interests of so-called big game. Indeed, it is quite likely that infection is equally conveyed by small vermin. It is true that, as a naturalist, I should be very loth to exterminate a species, which can never be restored, but I would hesitate at no destruction of wild fauna, if and when I was convinced that this holocaust was essential for the elimination of the disease.

WORK OF SIR DAVID BRUCE.

Mr. Harcourt continued: "I am receiving frequent reports from the Commission in Nyassaland under Sir David Bruce, and am watching the almost daily development of their diagnosis. I shall shirk no action, which seems to be dictated by ascertained facts. The Commission, which the British South Africa Company has sent to Rhodesia is obtaining valuable results, which will materially assist the work of the Commissioners in Nyassaland."

After referring to the increase of the fly in districts where game was once plentiful but now non-existent, Mr. Harcourt expressed the belief that civilisation would best destroy the *Glossina Morsitans*, not by the removal of game but by the cultivation of the soil. He described many precautions, which were being taken, pending the results of the enquiry and begged the House to believe that heroic measures founded on half-knowledge were a mischievous form of human folly.

Dealing with the study of tropical medicine, Mr. Harcourt paid a tribute to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and said it was largely due to his encouragement and activity that the Liverpool and London Schools had reached their present state of efficiency.

Mr. Harcourt concluded with a tribute of unfeigned admiration to the splendid work of the whole Colonial Service. He said they reaped few rewards, except advantage to the native, the credit of the service and their own good name, but they had at least the testimony of the civilised world to their probity and humanity.

THE SUFFRAGETTES.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

Mr. Pathick Lawrence has been released from prison.

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICY.

Grave Warning Regarding the Treatment of Natives.

MINISTER'S CAUTIOUS REPLY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 28.

Mr. Lyttelton yesterday called attention to the Bill, introduced into the Union Parliament by the Premier's Secretary, regulating the holding of lands by natives, and described it as tantamount to the introduction of forced labour. He understood that the Bill had been dropped, but said that if it represented the policy of the Union Government, then he pressed Mr. Harcourt to use diplomatic influence to impress on the Union what he believed was the unanimous opinion of the House, and also the consequences, which would be either a native rising, with which the British garrison would have to deal, a trek into towns, or an exodus from the Union with increasing shortage of labour.

Mr. Harcourt said that if Mr. Lyttelton's fears were correct regarding the consequences of the Union Bill, the land-holding natives might be quite sure that the Union Government would act rightly in the matter, uninfluenced by himself. It was a matter entirely within the competence of the Union Government. Nobody knew better than Mr. Lyttelton the caution it was necessary to exercise in interfering with the self-governing Dominions.

THE INSURANCE ACT.

Problem of the Domestic Servant.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The Countess of Desart yesterday presided over a demonstration of ten thousand persons at the Albert Hall, organised by the Servants' Tax Resisters' Defence Association.

The meeting resolved to refuse to comply with the Insurance Act.

At a non-political meeting yesterday, with Lady St. Helier in the chair, on the motion of Lady Selbourne, a committee was appointed, of which Lady Selborne and Mrs. Harcourt are members, to form a special insurance society for female domestics.

LATE SIR GEORGE WHITE.

Lord Roberts Replies to Mr. Mason.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

Lord Roberts, in a letter to the *Times*, replies to the letter of Mr. A. E. W. Mason, and says that Mr. Mason is unwittingly doing an injustice to the military reputation of a distinguished soldier.

Lord Roberts says he can hardly believe that Sir George White deliberately subordinated his military judgment to the fear of a problematical native rising.

VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

The Bombay Mohammedan Representative.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

Reuter learns that His Highness the Aga Khan has consented to stand as the Bombay Mohammedan representative at the ensuing election to the Viceregal Legislative Council.

MESOPOTAMIA.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The contract given to Messrs. John Jackson and Co. in May, in connection with the Mesopotamia irrigation scheme, has been withdrawn, owing to the conditions imposed by the Minister of Public Works.

THE TRADE COMMISSION.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

Sir Gilbert Parker, in the House of Commons yesterday, complained of the constitution of the Imperial Trade Commission, and of the exclusion of the question of preference from its consideration.

He moved the reduction of the vote. This was rejected by 200 votes to 112.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The deaths are announced of Mr. Enoch Edwards, M. P. for Hanley, and of the Australian cricketer, Bonnor.

The death of the latter occurred at Sydney.

[Mr. Enoch Edwards, born in Staffordshire in 1852, began life as a miner, and worked for many years in coal-mines. At the age of eighteen he was made treasurer of the North Staffordshire Miners' Association, and in 1877 its secretary. He had been on the School Board and Town Council of Burslem, of which place he had been Mayor, and still remained an Alderman until his death. He was a member of the Staffs County Council and had been president of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain. He fought Hanley in 1900 as a losing battle, but won it in 1906, and kept it at the last election, though with a decreased majority.]

CALCUTTA WATER SUPPLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 28.

Major Leonard Rogers has made a bacteriological examination of the Calcutta water supply, and reports that the bacteria in the water has been decreased by the system of purification from 215,000 per cubic centimetre at the intake from the river to 300 at the stand-pipes, a reduction of 99·86 per cent., and a highly satisfactory result, of which the Engineer and Health Officer may well be proud. He is of opinion that the present methods of examination are on the right lines.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 28.

Sir T. R. Wynne, President of the Railway Board, will make the following monsoon tour:—Leave Simla 13th July, Delhi 14th, Bombay 15th and 16th, Secunderabad 17th to 20th, Calcutta 22nd; inspect bridge works at Damukia and the line from Naihati to the Docks, 24th: inspect Howrah Station, 25th; visit steel works at Kalimati, 26th; Asansol, 27th; arrive Simla 29th.

A TIBETAN ROUT.

Hundreds Driven into River and Drowned.

STARVATION IN LHASSA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUN 28.

The special Chinese c[orr]espondent of the *Statesman* at Kalimpong sa[ys] that his informant has sent him full [de]tails of the fighting on the Kyichee tribut[ary] of the Brahmaputra, near the southern [sub]urbs of Lhassa. There are over 20,500 Tibet[ans] in Lhassa, and for lack of house accommo[dation] 2,000 were ordered to occupy a m[onas]tery on the other side of the Kyichee for the double purpose of cutting o[ff] the retreat of the Chinese at Lh[assa], and preventing the advance of those coming from the East.

On the morning of the 15[th] three hundred Chinese shelled the mon[ery], and the Tibetans were dislodged. To[rds] the evening, the Chinese crossed the river[h] coracles and rafts, and a regular pitched b[at]le ensued. The Tibetans were routed, hundr[s being driven into the river and drowned. [Ov]er 800 lamas and others were killed. T[he] Chinese have taken the rest of the Tibeta[n] prisoners and have seized sufficient yaks, [sh]eep and black barley to last them for two ye[ars].

The Tibetans in Lhassa, o[wi]ng to their large numbers have exhausted the [fo]od supply, and are on the verge of starvation.

THE HEDJA[z]

Pilgrims Warned to take Food Supplies

(FROM OUR CORRESP[ON]DENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 28.

The following communique has been issued in the Education Department

Pilgrims for the Hedjaz are advised in view of the difficulties in provisioning at Camaran caused by the Italian operations, that they should carry with them sufficient supplies of sound provisions, such as wi[ll] keep good at least till they reach the Hedjaz. Provisions unfit for food will, as in the past, be destroyed by the Lazaret authorities at Camaran.

FEATHER SMUGGLING.

Two Firms Heavily fined at Rangoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 28.

A large quantity of paddy has been sent to Rangoon from up-country for shipment to Europe. On [ex]amination feathers valued at Rs. 8,0[00] have been billed as silk loungis, were [de]tained by the Rangoon General Post Office. [A] German firm to an address in Germany has been fined Rs. 15,000 by the Court, the feathers have been confiscated.

A few days previously, another [se]izure was made by the Customs authorities at the Post Office. As in the other case, [go]ods worth Rs. 1,500 were appraised as silk. The Customs authorities are keeping [a] look out for similar cases.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Recruitment of Signalling Staff.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 28.

The suspension of recruitment during the reconstruction of the Indian Telegraph Department for the years 1908, 1910, 1911, made it impossible to find appointments for a sufficient number of men thoroughly trained for that service were appointed to the local service temporarily. The question of recruitment began last year, and having recently been ordered on a more extensive scale will put matters right, as it is anticipated that by December next at the latest such telegraphists will have been transferred to the general service. Certain other telegraphists who, though having no claim, considered deserving of the general service, also be transferred to that service with[in] twelve months. It should have been mentioned in the note, recently published, of the eighty-eight recruits this year for general scale, forty-four are being drafted from the open market and forty-four are transferred from the local scale. The [re]mainder of the latter in the local scale will be by new recruits from the open market. The increase in the signalling establishment of the Telegraph Department by the present recruitment will thus be eighty-eight generally, and eighty-eight local scale, total 176, [of] whom 132 will be Europeans and Anglo-Indians and 44 Indians (postal signallers.)

BEHAR COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUN 28.

The *Pioneer* says: "Presently the Board of Revenue will be maintained in Behar and Orissa, with one member on the Bengal."

SIMLA, JUNE 28.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to approve of the appointment of the following gentlemen to be members of the Executive Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa:—

Maharajah Bahadur Sir Rameshwa Singh Bahadur, of Durbhanga, Mr. L. A. Gait, and Mr. E. V. Levinge.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 28.

Lieut. R. M. N. Forbes, No. 71 Heavy Battery, Nowgong, is appointed to No. 3 Mountain Battery.

Captain McCowan, Cameron Highlanders, is appointed to the Egyptian Army.

Major S. H. Sheppard, R. E., is appointed to Military Works in the Peshawar Division.

Captain J. de L. Conry, 96th Bear Infantry, is appointed to the Burma Military Police.

Captain Noble. R. E., is transfered temporarily from the Rawalpindi to the Kohat Brigade.

Major General Dickie, Director-General of Military Works, is granted leave for six months. Colonel G. Williams, C. R. E., Quetta, will officiate as Director-General.

Captain Pepys, 57th Rifles, is appointed Staff Captain, Allahabad.

The death is reported at Drosh on the 26th June of Colonel C. M. Crawford, 2nd Batt. 6th Gurkhas.

FIGHTING CONSUMPTION.

New Mission Hospital in South India.

GENEROUS GRANT-IN-AID.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 28.

Since May 1910 a body of missionaries numbering over 400, represented by the South India Missionary Association, has been considering ways and means of establishing a tuberculosis sanatorium in South India. In 1910 a committee of which Dr. T.V. Campbell, of the London Mission, was the convener, was appointed. As a result of several meetings a scheme was formulated and submitted to the missionary bodies for approval and adoption.

The Government of Madras were approached, great interest in the plan was shown, and half the cost for building and half the cost of the upkeep of sanatorium was generously promised.

The committee decided that Madanapalle had the most desirable climate and that it was the best location in South India, for Madanapalle stands about 2,500 feet above the sea level and is central for all parts of the the Presidency and Native States of South India. There is a small sanatorium for tubercular patients in Madanapalle at present, in connection with the work of the American Arcot Mission, and it is under the care of Dr. Louisa H. Hart.

The original plan was that the South India missions should together contribute Rs. 35,000 for buildings and equipment, and with the Government grant of Rs. 35,000, making Rs. 70,000 to erect a bungalow for the Physician in charge and buildings extensive enough to accommodate 150 patients. For the salary of the doctors and upkeep of the institution Rs. 8,750 was proposed. A meeting of members of the missions in favour of the scheme for a united tuberculosis sanatorium was held at Kodaikanal on the 19th of June.

Dr. L. R. Scudder, convener of the committee of the Union Sanitorium, stated that eight missions were ready with funds to cooperate at once, and two were awaiting permission from their Boards at home to join the scheme. The amount available for plan and building was nearly Rs. 30,000, and for annual upkeep nearly Rs. 9,000. These amounts included Government grants. When the other two missions joined the scheme these sums would be Rs. 36,000 and Rs. 11,000 respectively. While these sums were not sufficient to carry on the sanatorium on the scale originally proposed, it would be possible to carry it on on a reduced scale. As the funds available for the upkeep were not enough to secure a full-time doctor, the Arcot mission had offered to let Dr. Hart supervise the sanatorium in addition to her medical work in Madanapalle.

Dr. Scudder further stated that he had received an application from Miss M. S. Macdonnell, a trained and experienced nurse and that to secure her services as Lady Superintendent, the Arcot Mission offered to pay her passage out from Canada in addition their annual contribution for 1912. They also proposed to amalgamate their own sanatorium, now under the supervision of Dr. Hart at Madanapalle, with the larger scheme as soon as a joint committee was prepared to take it over.

After a short discussion it was resolved: "It is the opinion of the meeting that a tuberculosis sanatorium should be started at once, and that the services of Miss Macdonnell be engaged."

The day following this meeting a cable was sent to Miss Macdonnell in Canada engaging her services, and she will arrive probably at the end of this year or early in 1913. As soon as the representatives of the missions concerned are appointed, the Government's approval will be requested. The organisation will be completed and incorporated, and plans will then be made for securing a site and erecting buildings as rapidly as possible.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 28.

It is believed in legal circles here that six barristers or vakils will be admitted as advocates of the Calcutta High Court. These include the sons of Dr. Rash Behari Ghose and the Government pleader, Mr. Ram Chander Mitter.

ARMS ACT CASE SEQUEL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CHITTAGONG, JUNE 28.

Malakapama was prosecuted under the Arms Act by the Crown and the prosecution for the acquittal of the accused, whereupon has filed a suit for damages for malicious prosecution claiming Rs. 4,000 against the Secretary of State and the Dafadar and Panchayet. The hearing of the suit has commenced before the Second Subordinate Judge.

THE NEW DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 28.

Persistent rumours have been current here for some time that there has been acute difference of opinion and misunderstanding over this question of New Delhi, and the temporary works now being executed by the Government. This is not the case. In fact, it may be stated on the highest authority that a complete understanding has always existed between the Secretary of State and the Government of India about the various elements of the new Capital, and that the relations between the Viceroy and Lord Crewe have been most cordial.

NEWSPAPER INSPECTORS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 28.

In connection with the strengthening of the factory inspectorate staff in India under the new Act, it is understood that the staff of inspectors will be called for from the Home service. It is unlikely that these appointments will take up their appointments before the beginning of the next cold weather.

LAHORE BOOTING CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 28.

Commenting on the Lahore Cantonment shooting case, the *Tribune* says:—"The main question to be considered with great care is whether the existing feelings of race clearly exceed the limits of private defence and the soldiers or of murder. Were they threatening fear of their lives, was committed? In fact beyond a doubt no severe assault was committed by the sepoys.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Street Nuisances and Noises in Bombay.

NIGHT SCENES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The "Beggar Nuisance" is not an impalpable evil like malaria or plague. It can effectually be grappled with, if the police are bent upon stamping it out. The one thing needed above all is activity and vigilance, just what local Bumbles are not very much interested in. Whatever the efficiency displayed by them on occasions—where remissness would spell risk—for which they always receive patronising pats, and are praised and puffed above their due, the standard of competence to judge them by, is the performance of their every day duty in quarters occupied entirely by Indians. It is a refreshing sight indeed to see English stalwarts, on Sundays, in smart uniforms displaying chest and hip bone, back and muscle and all to advantage—keeping order at the Cathedral service, and ruling every horse's hoof ringing on the pavement out of order, the havildar passing the fiat to the driver "ekdam-aste." Were only a single policeman there to do duty and not a pack, he would be enough to preserve propriety on the road, considering who the congregation consists of. Turn now to one of the second-rate streets where respectable Indians reside, and see what a hubbub reigns all day. Some of it is inevitable, but much can be minimised. But the solitary policeman—as if expressly taught "how not to do it"—will not even raise his little finger. He is simply unconscious of what is going on. The cacophony of tabor, rattle-drum or hautbois of the acrobat, snake-charmer, and monkey-showman, rising above the tearing cries of vendors and beggars does not affect him in the least, though he is not more than two to three hundred yards off at most. And yet he is not so stupid as all that. He soon shows signs of life, and is drawn to the squatters who spread their wares in the street, occupying a fourth of its width with their group of customers and driving a brisk traffic undisturbed day after day, despite all rules and regulations to the contrary, under the aegis of the guardian of the peace himself. There are times when a show is made by four or five yellow puggrees turning up in a body to sweep the street clean of squatters, and they are marched off—Heaven knows where—when half an hour after they are "again at it." It is much to be deplored that police authority should be held in contempt by the rowdies who ought to be impressed the most with its might. What the service sorely lacks in is supervision, strict supervision at unguarded movements and at unlikely hours in uncared for streets, where an English constable is a rare sight, sacking or suspending delinquent policemen on the spot. For a peace-loving citizen and the father of a family, there are too many burdens to bear in Bombay as it is, for the police passively to add to them by their apathy. If such is the energy displayed by them in the broad light of day when the public eye is full on them, what must the outturn be of night-duty? Nothing more trivial to redress than these disturbances, by a vigorous hunt persistently carried on of this noisy rabble—and yet they are allowed to go on for years, and educated Indians preached to by the Press not to feel discontented!

Of course I am candidly writing all this under the naive impression that I am helping the Government to administer the country better, and I shall thank my stars, if for the able service rendered, I am not rewarded by a more uproarious din just under the window where I work.—Yours, &c.,

OUTSPOKEN.

Bombay, June 27.

British Indians in Africa.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—One can very well understand that the authorities are anxious to take the utmost unction to their souls from the extraordinarily few (conditional) advantages of which the system of indentured labour, in their opinion, boasts. But surely after the thorough expose to which it was submitted in the Imperial Legislative Council, last March, they should take care to advertise those advantages by less questionable methods. Take, for example, this latest "communique" from Madras. We are told that next to Natal, Fiji seems to be the colony in which Indian labourers are able to save money against their return to their native country. The implication is, of course, that Natal is a colony in which Indian labourers are able to save money against their return to their native country, and this in spite of the known facts to the contrary, and in the face of adverse evidence supplied by the Madras Board of Revenue themselves. For what do they admit? That 1,627 emigrants returned from Natal with Rs. 2,24,400 amongst the lot of them or an average of about Rs. 137 per head an amount representing slightly under 26 per cent of the total possible savings of an adult labourer. When we remember that his food and lodging are free (statutorily) and that his return passage is also free, it seems a significantly small saving after five years of penal labour spent in exile overseas. But, we shall be told, individuals amongst these 1,627 labourers have brought back much larger sums than the average amount. Quite possibly! But where do we find that these amounts were saved "during" indenture? Where is the evidence to show that they were not made after the expiry of the contracts, or during a series of contracts covering a number of years, or even that they are legitimate earnings at all? I readily grant that such evidence is not easy to procure, but that does not absolve the Government from the necessity of producing it, if available. In any case they are, inequity, debarred from making the assumptions they do. Those who are acquainted with the condition of labour in Natal know that it is almost impossible for a male labourer, in his first contract, to save any important sum, whilst, on the other hand, considerable amounts accrue, in individual instances, as the result of gambling or usurious transactions. Where a woman, who earns only half of a man's wage, returns with any large amount, one may be tolerably certain that it was not obtained by honest labour. Admitting, however, that there are certain instances where labourers return with these suspiciously large sums, what does it prove, after all? One swallow does not make a summer, and what of the large class of labourers who, during or after their indentures, possibly on account of the terrible incidence of the £3 annual licence, return with empty pockets, to bring down the average to Rs. 137.

If the Government do not wish to have it urged against them that they are more concerned in bolstering up an indefensible and tottering system than in placing all the facts before the public and letting them draw their own conclusions, they will sternly discountenance the issue of such dubious, incomplete, and misleading statistics as those contained in the report under criticism.—Yours, etc.,

HENRY S. L. POLAK.

Bombay, June 27.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 28.

H. E. the Viceroy held a meeting of the Executive Council this morning.

T. E. the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge attended H. E. Lady Hardinge's Concert in aid of the Franklin Fund in the Town Hall this evening.

KARACHI EXPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JUNE 28.

During the week ending the 24th of June, 550,262 cwts. of wheat were exported from Karachi, bringing the total exports since the 1st of January, 1912, up to 8,473,468 cwts. as against 8,197,681 cwts. during the corresponding period of 1911.

MISS CARMICHAEL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 28.

At a fancy dress ball at Darjeeling last night, Miss Carmichael, daughter of H. E. the Governor of Bengal, won the ladies' prize for the best dress. She went as a Leith fisher-girl.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

The Dutch Government has placed a large order with a Belgian firm for aeroplanes for service in the Dutch East Indies.

The first action for divorce in the Straits Settlements has been entered on the cause list of the June sittings of the Supreme Court.

The *Madras Mail* has received a telegram from the ryots of the Bhimavaram Taluq, in the Godavery District, complaining of the want of rain. The supply of canal water is, they say, scanty, and the seed-beds have perished. They also complain of the want of drinking water.

The full story of the hardships suffered by the members of the Abor expedition is only now becoming known, says the *Englishman*. It is related that shortly after the expedition started one of the Maxim Gun Volunteers was heard complaining that he couldn't find his knife and fork. A month afterwards he found them wrapped up in his towel!

It has been suggested that when the college is removed from Sibpur, the new technological department may be accommodated in Calcutta, possibly at Belvedere, and the engineering department be amalgamated with the college already existing at Dacca.

The Calcutta Corporation have now under consideration the question of reviving the post of Superintendent of Stores which was abolished in 1901. The lighting of Chowringhee with electricity and the establishment of a market in the fringe area are also contemplated.

According to the *Fiji*, opinion is gradually gaining ground among the Japanese Shipping Companies in favour of engaging Chinese and Indians as seamen, and other servants on board merchant vessels. Those in favour of this proposal declare that in engaging Chinese and other Asiatics, a saving of from 40 to 50 per cent. in wages will be effected. Moreover, these men are more hardy than the Japanese.

Recently, at Lyallpur, between three and four lakhs rupees of land revenue were paid all in gold.

The Rev J. X. Miller, a member of the American Madura Mission and Principal of the Pasumalai High School, who went to America, on furlough, has returned and assumed charge of his duties. It will be remembered by the people of Madura, that it was he who introduced and successfully worked out a scheme of manual training for the students of his school.

Sometimes strange cases come before the magistrates in India. Recently a case was heard in the Madras Presidency which reminds one of the story of Solomon and the two women who had a dispute regarding a baby. It appears that a man was looking for a baby to adopt and approached a Brahmin woman, who offered her own new-born baby for the purpose. Not many days had passed when a low caste Hindu woman lodged a complaint with the police of having lost her baby. The story of the adoption of a baby was brought to light. Before a magistrate, the Brahmin woman claimed the baby as her own, the Sudra woman on the other hand insisting that it was hers. The medical evidence was in favour of the latter and the Brahmin woman got six months for kidnapping the baby.

Interesting facts in connection with the history of Roman Catholic educational institutions in India are recalled by the death of Madam St. Marie, of the Immaculate Conception, (nee Elizabeth Maude Dwyer) at Lahore in the early part of this month. The deceased was the daughter of a British officer, who died after a few years' stay in the country. The widow and young family retired to a Convent and in cloistered surroundings they spent their days. The widowed mother eventually became a nun and was known as Mother St. Magdalen (de Pazzi). It was through the exertions of the Rev. Mother St. Magdalen that Lord Charles Napier, Lord (then Sir George) Hobhouse, Viscount Campden, with the then Viceroy and the instrumentality of Mr. Cordery, Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, and the late Dr. Sime who was Inspector of European Schools at the time, obtained the first grant-in-aid for a Catholic educational institute in India. It was through her also that grants-in-aid were obtained for the Convents of Jesus and Mary at Murree and Lahore.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 28.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Holme is posted as Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara.

Mr. L. M. Crump, Political Department, has six weeks' leave.

Captain Ogilvie is temporarily posted as First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

Captain H. Treves reverts temporarily to the Punjab Government.

Captain Heale, Political Department, has six weeks' leave.

Captain Taylor, I.M.S., is appointed Civil Surgeon, Kurram.

Captain Pierpoint, I.M.S., becomes Civil Surgeon, Khyber.

Mr. Kelly, Assistant Principal, Aitchison College, is granted three months and twenty-two days' leave in addition to college vaccation to 1st October.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain Lloyd, I.M.S., is appointed a probationer in the Chemical Examiners' Department, and attached to the Chemical Examiner's Laboratory, Calcutta.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. Southern, Supernumerary Agriculturist, are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

MILITARY FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major Pennell, Military Accounts Department, is granted three months' privilege leave.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt. W. J. Collinson, I.M.S., is posted on plague duty in the United Provinces; Captain A. M. Jukes, I. M. S., goes to Bengal for employment in the Sanitary Department.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Brigadier-General Peyton is confirmed as Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief vice Major Wilson vacated.

Lt. R. B. Laugrishe is employed as Cantonment Magistrate in the Punjab.

Brigadier-General Young, colonel on staff, becomes Brigade-Commander vice Major-General Gird.

General Powell and Colonel Loch have been gazetted colonels on staff with the temporary rank of Brigadier-Generals.

Captain Keighley, Commandant, Governor General's Body Guard, is granted four months' leave.

Lieutenant Colonels F. G. Muspratt and H. C. Dunsterville are promoted colonels.

Lieutenant G. [illegible], I.M.S., is promoted Captain.

Major Grey, [illegible] Department, is transferred to the [illegible]

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. The Hornets.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA 2 : HORNETS 0.

THE Bombay Gymkhana for their Harwood League match at the Cooperage last night, made three changes in their team. They had to lose the services of Willmott, who is unwell, and in his place played Noyes, of the Rajputs, while in the forward line Roger was given a trial instead of Bartlett, and Simmonds replaced Rowsell in goal. It was an interesting, if somewhat erratic game, accurate play being made difficult by a fitful wind across the field. The Gymkhana deservedly won although the Hornets played up well, and by no means denied the promise they have already shown. Still the Gymkhana should hardly have finished without a score against them, for one or two mistakes by their defence might easily have given their opponents a goal. They were on the attack for considerably the greater portion of the game, and although they scored three times, their shooting was not of the best. Of the new men, Roger showed promising form and Simmonds in goal, although he was never severely tested, stopped all the shots which came to him. Considering that it was the first time that he had ever figured as a goal-keeper, he should be given another trial. Noyes was by no means an adequate substitute for Willmott, but well supported by Deane, who played one of his best games, he fulfilled requirements. The half-back line was the soundest section of the Gymkhana team, while amongst the Hornets the two backs made distinctly the best show.

Kicking off against a gusty wind the Gymkhana attacked, and Cupper tried a long shot, which narrowly missed the goal. Hargreaves also had a good chance, but was not quick enough, and Cotterell cleared at the expense of a corner, which the referee did not give. Downes missed a good chance for the Hornets, and at the other end Cupper shot wildly from a corner, which was well placed by Evans. Then Downes and Edwards went away for the Hornets at a good pace, and cleverly passing both backs looked likely to score. Simmonds however ran out and got the ball away. Bad shooting lost the Hornets two chances, and after this the Gymkhana kept up a steady attack for some time, their forwards going in for long shooting, but without success. Hargreaves ran through nicely and put in a good shot which Navin saved, but the ball was immediately returned by Morris with a straight long shot, which Navin fielded but failed to stop. The Gymkhana were one goal up, and after a brief interlude at the other end resumed their attack Cupper and Osborne-Smith allowing good opportunities to slip. Hargreaves, who at inside right was playing a very useful game, put in a nice shot from an awkward angle, which just missed, while directly afterwards Navin smartly saved a hot shot from Evans just under the cross-bar. The Gymkhana forwards were now keeping up a consistent attack, but Cotterell, Wahab and Navin were a very safe trio and time after time cleared from dangerous positions. The game was how a bit ragged, but by no means uninteresting.

Half-time score:—

Bombay Gymkhana..... 1
Hornets..... 0

Opening the second half, the Gymkhana resumed their attack and forced a corner. This was nicely placed by Evans, but produced nothing. The Hornets' left wing took the ball down and a long shot from the centre missed goal narrowly. The Hornets began to have a little more of the game and play drew even. Simmonds and Noyes both cleared well. Simmonds then had three or four shots in a few minutes, but cleared them all. After this the Gymkhana returned and Hargreaves put in a long droping shot from the wing. This Navin knocked out to Cupper's feet, and he banged the ball into the net in a way which completely beat the goalkeeper. At the other end Downes, shooting from close quarters, had the bad luck to hit the outside of the upright. The Gymkhana quickly returned and Onslow headed a good-goal from a corner-kick. A minute late Osborne Smith did a fine run, beating about three of his opponents. Unfortunately he was forced a little too far to the left to get in a good shot, and Navin running out a yard or two closed. Final Score :—

Bombay Gymkhana..... 2
Hornets..... 0

Teams :—

HORNETS:—Goal, Navin ; backs, Wahab and Cotterell; halves, Windsor, Ashton and Finnigan ; forwards, Garriock, Strelly, Westropp, Downes and Edwards.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA :—Goal, Simmonds ; backs, Deane and Noyes ; halves, Barrett, Onslow and Morris; forwards, Evans, Hargreaves, Cupper, Roger and Osborne-Smith.

REFEREE: Mr. Ashenhurst.

THE LEAGUE TABLE.

The teams now stand as follows in the League table :—

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Goals For	A.	P.
Royal Warwicks ...	3	2	1	0	7	3	5
Bombay Gymkhana ...	3	1	1	1	4	2	3
Byculla M. I. ...	2	1	0	1	3	3	2
Army Temperance ...	2	1	0	1	2	2	2
Bombay Athletic ...	2	1	0	1	4	4	2
Garrison Artillery ...	2	0	2	0	3	3	2
Hotrets	3	1	0	2	3	6	2
Y. M. C. A.	3	1	0	2	4	7	2

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER

(*Continued from page 6.*)

Mr. G. Carmichael, Mr. B. A. Brendon, Mr. G. F. Keatinge, Mr. A. Lucas, Mr. J. McNeill, Mr. M. B. Tyabji, Mr. C. S. Campbell, and Dr. John Pollen. The only non-civilian was Mr. Austin Low, the honorary secretary. Sir James La Touche was supported on the right by Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley and on the left by Sir Mortimer Durand.

OLLA PODRIDA.

There seems to be an increasing tendency on the part of genteel cadgers to use the Agony Column as a medium for making known their modest requirements. Some of these appeals are rather remarkable in more ways than one, and indeed give furiously to think. The following has appeared in the *Times* within the past week :—

A Vicar would be most grateful for £12 10s. a quarter for two years for the expenses of his daughter who, because of her infirmity, must be educated at home. Reference to Archdeacon etc.

By the way I wonder what has become of the lady from India who was constantly advising that she had received a box of Rampur shawls—I think it was Rampur—and offered them for sale. I have not seen the once familiar advertisement for years.

Lady Schwann is holding an "At Home" at No. 4, Prince's Gardens on July 4, when an Indian presentation will be made to Lady Wedderburn by the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale.

The many friends of the late Sir Edward Sassoon, Liberals as well as Conservatives, are glad to hear such good accounts of his son, who has now the privilege of being what is affectionately called at Westminster the "baby" of the House of Commons. He is only 24, but is, we are told, a fluent and confident speaker.

The silver medal of the Royal Society of Arts has been awarded to four of the readers of Indian papers during the past session, namely, Sir John O. Miller, "The Central Provinces ;" Mr. E. A. Gait, "The Indian Census of 1911;" Mr. Neville Priestley, "Indian Railway" and Dr. J. Travis Jenkins, "Fisheries of Bengal."

AS refreshing as a plunge in the surf is the general verdict on Dr. Beach's Epeedmint Dentifrice Creme the favourite dentifrice of the Am... Cleanses and beautifies the teeth, strengthe... and destroying germs purifies the brea... for those who prefer liquid. Sa... post free, from MADON, SONS and Co., C... Bombay.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE HIGH COURT.

Old Offenders' Remarkable Pleas.

SEVEN YEARS FOR RS. 3.

At the second day of the third Criminal Sessions, Mr. Justice Beaman, sitting with a common jury, disposed of several cases in which old offenders were charged with theft.

In the first case, Mahomed Sheikh Ahmed alias Dawood Sheikh Ahmed was charged with theft. The accused, it was alleged, on the 15th May last, went to the "pehdi" of one Abdul Latif at Nowroji Road, and ran away with a gold embroidered cap valued at Rs. 5.

He pleaded that the charge was trumped up against him by a police sepoy, as he (the accused) had demanded Rs. 50, which had been taken away from him by the sepoy.

The jury found the accused guilty and, considering his previous convictions, his lordship sentenced him to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

Ramchandra Gopal alias Ramchandra Ganu was charged with the theft of a pot, valued at Rs. 3 from a chawl at Falkland Road.

The accused said he was tired of going to jail, and wished to be hanged, as the police would not let him alone.

On being asked to plead regarding previous convictions, he said he was released from jail two days before his arrest.

His lordship passed a sentence of seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

Judah Daniel and Abdul Mahomed were charged with the theft of a gold ring, and abetment of the offence respectively.

The accused, it was alleged, went to the shop of the complainant, who was a jeweller, and said they wanted to purchase a ring. They were shown some rings in a tray, and some time later one was missed. A search was made, and when the first accused's throat was pressed, the ring dropped from his mouth.

On the evidence, the jury convicted the accused, who were sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each.

Gopal Bhesco, who pleaded guilty to a charge of theft as a servant, was also sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

MILLWORKERS' IDYLL.

Sakharam Narayan (22), Vithibai ((25), and Mahadeo Atmaram were charged with kidnapping two minor Hindu girls.

Mr. M. F. Nicholson appeared to prosecute and Mr. Isani defended the third accused ; the first two accused were undefended.

The prosecution case was that the two little girls, Laxmi Daku and Laxmi Bhiku, both about twelve years old, lived with their husbands, who were millhands, in a chawl at Fergusson Road. The three accused were their neighbours living in the same chawl. They, one day, approached the girls asking them to leave their husbands with their ornaments. It was suggested to them that from the sale proceeds money would be provided for rich costumes and their education in Poona. On the 29th April last, as arranged, the two girls met the three accused at Currey Road station and from there they went to Dadar with the first accused. At Dadar the first accused purchased tickets for Poona and the party reached Poona and were able to stay there for one night only. When the husbands returned to their houses, they discovered the loss of their wives and began to make inquiries. Among others, they discussed the matter with the second accused, who made a statement, and the matter was reported to the police. The police, accompanied by the second accused, went to Poona and there the second accused pointed out a "wada" to them. The police found, the first accused and the two girls, they were brought back to Bombay and all the accused were arrested, and on certain information given by them the ornaments were recovered. It was also alleged that while at Poona violence was used against the two girls.

Evidence was led and the Sessions were adjourned till to-day.

TRADE MARK CASE.

Mr. Justice Macleod, granted an interim injunction on the application of Mr. C. H. Setalvad for the plaintiffs in the suit of Bhowani Mahomedally, against the Farbenfabriken Vorm. Fride Bayer and Company, restraining the defendants from selling alizarine-dyes to others than the plaintiffs and from attaching to their goods labels of "Vali Chap" (or "three moons") or any colourable imitation of the same.

THE PARPIA ESTATE.

The commissioner's report in the suit of Suleman Somji and others against Vali Mahomed Rahimtulla and others came up for confirmation before Mr. Justice Macleod yesterday.

The suit was filed to recover the legacies mentioned in the will of Somji Parpia. The defendants had mortgaged the properties concerned by the legacies to the Bank of Bombay. Subsequently, the Bank of Bombay sold their right, title and interest to the late Dwarkadas Dharamsey, and Dwarkadas in his turn sold the same to Mr. Ahmedbhoy a day before his death, and Mr. Ahmedbhoy was brought on the record and the suit had gone to the Privy Council. The commissioner had been ordered to ascertain what was due to the plaintiffs in respect of the legacies. The hearing of the reference began in April, 1905, before Mr. R. D. Sethna and was continued by Mr. A. M. Kajiji until his appointment as Prothonotary. The reference was then taken up by the present commissioner and in his report he had stated that on the day of reference, Rs. 36,770 were due to the plaintiffs. To this report, Mr. Ahmedbhoy had filed eighteen exceptions.

Certain items in dispute were gone through before his lordship by Mr. Kanga for Mr. Ahmedbhoy and Mr. Robertson for the plaintiffs and the further hearing was adjourned till Monday next.

QUESTION OF INTEREST.

Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar yesterday disposed of the suit of Deepchand Balchand and another against Gingabisan Girdharilal.

The plaintiffs, a wealthy firm of merchants doing large business in British India, filed this suit in June, 1909, to recover from the defendant, a merchant of Jhalarpatam, the sum of Rs. 56,035 alleging that the sum was due to them at the foot of an agency account subsisting between their Bombay firm and the defendant.

The facts were that in 1907 the plaintiffs made a claim of Rs. 1,35,000 against the defendant who disputed that claim. They subsequently seemed to have come to some understanding and one of the terms was the payment of Rs. 40,000 in cash. That sum was not paid by the defendant, and as no time was fixed for payment, the plaintiffs filed this suit. On the 22nd June they filed another suit in the Jhalarpatam court and obtained an attachment from that court, and attached the defendant's land, houses, opium, ornaments, cooking utensils, clothes, books, papers etc.

His lordship, in delivering judgment, said that that attachment was the most oppressive act of litigation, which he had yet heard of. The plaintiffs were people of influence at Jhalarpatam, and the defendant had been reduced to great distress and suffered great loss during the two years and more that the attachment subsisted. From the evidence, both documentary and oral, his lordship was satisfied that the defendant was honestly striving to pay the Rs. 40,000 to the plaintiffs, but the latter having got the defendant under their thumb were perfectly indifferent and never helped him to raise the Rs. 40,000. The delay was entirely due to the indifference of the plaintiffs. His lordship, therefore, held that the defendant was not liable to pay interest.

A decree was passed for Rs. 15,338 to be paid by instalments. Each party was ordered to bear his own costs.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Conviction of Taxi-Cab Co. Manager.

Mr. De Weer, Manager of a Taxi-Cab Company, was convicted yesterday by Mr. F. Oliveira, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, of driving a car in a rash and negligent manner so as to endanger the safety of others. Mr. De Weer pleaded guilty.

The facts of the case were said to be that on Thursday night about 9 o'clock a private victoria, belonging to Mr. P. J. Talyarkhan, was going along Queen's Road towards Walkeshwar. There were inside the carriage Mr. and Mrs. Talyarkhan, both aged people, the former above 80 and the latter nearly 73 years of age, and another Parsi lady and gentleman. When the victoria was a little way past the junction at Charni Road—opposite Peerbhoy's dharamshala—a three-seated car, belonging to the Tax-cab Co., driven by Mr. De Weer came on at a great speed and struck the carriage from behind. The horse fell and the carriage was smashed. The coachman, the occupants and the broken carriage all fell into the gutter by the side of the road. Fortunately, the occupants did not receive injuries, but the coachman sustained slight injury and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was attended and sent home. The matter was reported to the police and Deputy Inspector Fern charged Mr. De Weer before the magistrate.

A Parsi witness said that Mr. De Weer's car was going at a speed of from 30 to 40 miles an hour. Another witness was also examined.

The pleader who appears on behalf of the owner of the carriage submitted that a fine would not have any deterrent effect on the accused, and asked the court to send him to jail. The fine, the pleader said, would be paid by the Company. Moreover, Mr. De Weer did not stop the car after the accident.

Mr. De Weer said that in no case would the fine be paid by the Company, but he would have to pay it from his own pocket. If he were sent to jail there was no one in India to look after the business. He did not stop the car till he has gone some way beyond; and he told his engineer, who came in a car afterwards that he was in no mood to do anything then, and asked him to take the ladies in his car.

Mr. De Weer also stated, in the course of the hearing, that the car did not strike the carriage from behind, but from the side. He admitted there was enough space for his car to pass along without striking the victoria.

His worship remarked that the accused's own statement showed that after the impact he could not pull up the car within less than a distance of about 150 yds. That showed that he was driving at a reckless speed. Mr. De Weer was fined Rs. 200 or, in default, he was to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment and the fine, if realised, was to be paid to the proprietor of the carriage.

The fine was paid.

CASE AGAINST TRAMWAY ENGINEER.

A Eurasian lad, named Henry Charles Sullivan, an apprentice in the Bombay Electric Tramway Co.'s power house, at Mazagaon, filed a complaint before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, charging Mr. Nooregard, charge-engineer of the Power House, with assault. It was stated in the complaint that on the 21st instant at 4-30 p. m. he wanted to boil some water for tea on a stove. He saw a kettle belonging to the accused on the stove and asked the man to remove it. The man refused to do so when the complainant removed it and placed his kettle on it. The man reported the matter to Mr. Nooregard, who, the complainant alleged, without hearing any explanation from him struck him so violently that he was stunned. The matter was reported to the Superintendent, Mr. Wilkinson.

Again, the complainant stated, that on the next day, the 22nd, at 9 o'clock, while the complainant was writing, the accused came up and asked him to clean the switch-room. The complainant replied that he would do so after finishing his writing, when the accused flew into a rage and struck the complainant. This was also reported to Mr. Wilkinson.

At the hearing yesterday the complainant in the course of his examination stated that on Saturday he was given three "bangs." He asked for a written apology from Mr. Nooregard, or, he said, would take the matter to court.

It was elicited in cross-examination that the complainant had made a similiar complaint to Mr. Wilkinson against another Assistant Engineer on a previous occasion. It was also stated that Mr. Wilkinson had told the complainant that if he could not get on with the engineers he could go away. He had been dismissed from the Company.

Mr. Wilkinson, who was examined by the prosecution, stated that on Sullivan's complaint he spoke to Mr. Nooregard, and the latter admitted having struck him. Next day also when the complainant went to him to report Mr. Nooregard he asked the latter why he had struck him again. Mr. Nooregard replied that Sullivan had been cheeky and did not attend to his work. The father went to Mr. Wilkinson, when Mr. Nooregard said that he might have been hasty in striking the complainant, but he had his duty to do and he was sorry. The mother of the complainant then wrote a letter to Mr. Wilkinson, in which she stated that she would not allow the matter to drop, unless Mr. Nooregard wrote expressing regret and paid Rs. 20 towards her expenses. This was refused by the accused.

Mr. Dastur in the course of his judgment, stated that the boy was impertinent in removing the kettle and was inattentive to his work the next day, and Mr. Nooregard might have struck him. The Magistrate did not say that a superior officer was right in striking his subordinates, and cases like this ought not to be taken to court, but settled between the parties. Anyhow by expressing his regret to the father of the complainant Mr. Nooregard had made amends, and the Magistrate acquitted him, warning him, and ordered him to pay Rs. 2 to the complainant.

CASE OF SMUGGLING.

Luxman Gangoo, (45), a Hindu labourer, was convicted and fined one rupee yesterday by Mr. Oliveira at Mazagaon for bringing country liquor from Kurla to Byculla by train on Thursday.

WOMAN CONVICTED.

Mr. Oliveira yesterday sentenced a woman named Bhimabai to one day's imprisonment for stealing fruit from a garden.

STOLEN PROPERTY.

Inspector DeBurgh charged Krishna A... Hindu, with having in his possession a lead, which was suspected to be stolen property for which the accused could not reasonably account. It seems that the accused was found on Thursday carrying the lead concealed under his arm. When detained on ... said he had got the same from the For... The Fourth Presidency Magistrate ... the accused and fined him Rs. 10; in default ... rigorous imprisonment.

JUDGMENT RESERVED IN ... AGAINST MINAHA...

Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Acting C... Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the ... E. J. Minahan, lately a partner in the firm of ... Macmin and Company, private detective, ... with criminal breach of trust in respect of ... sums of Rs. 750 and Rs. 68 belonging to ... Shri Mansur Khachar of Jasdan.

Ibrahim Hussin, complainant's ... Examination said that he accompanied ... when the latter was sent to fetch a ... In all Rs. 32 were paid to the ... to and returning from Jasdan ...

The pleader for the prosecution ... the Court, remarked that ... been adduced to prove that the ... paid by the accused to the ... detective, like the accused, ... without taking a receipt for ... had been passed against ... that did not prove that ... denying loans.

The pleader for the defence ... corroborative evidence and ... decide on word against word ... was known to be a man ... in the habit of denying his ... who deposed about the ... man.

The magistrate reserved ... [illegible]

THE NAV...

Before Rao Bahadur ... Presidency Magistrate ... charged Mir Abdul ... Bela, Narandas Sundar... shah Dhanjibhah T... Parsi, with cheating ... of property to the ext... Superintendent Su...

The accused were to be ... following persons in a... cles against their sight o... Sorabji and Jam... Rs. 8,925; Jehangir ... ries worth Rs. 2,8... Rs. 970 ; and Mot... valve of Rs. 1,832.

To enable the p... into the matter, ... remand. The first and third accused were concerned in all five cases, while the second accused was concerned in four only. The first and second accused were also under... Magistrates' court in ... trial, and an application had been made. Mr. Sullivan informed his Worship, to the High Court to transfer the cases from that court.

The magistrate gra... a remand for ten days.

Bail was then app... for, and the pleader for the accused Nawab r... ted that a small amount might be fixed fo... bail, as the accused would find it difficult to ... a surety for a large amount ... being a resident of Surat.

Mr. Sullivan p... out that the magistrate in Surat had been ... pelled to issue a proclamation and it was only ... the proclamation that the accused surrender... himself.

Similar applic... were made for the other accused.

The magistrate ... ered the accused to be bailed for Rs. 17,000 each.

SIDELIG... ON MILK SUPPLY.

Gopal Dalich... a gowli, was charged before Mr. Kemp by ... Rorab Cowasji Hormuji, Assistant Health Office... with feeding his cattle on stable re... fuse.

It appears th... he accused tethered his cattle in the compound ... No. 8, Queen's Road, in the occupation of Co... Mathias. On the 18th instant the accused's se... t was seen by Mr. J. A. D. McBain, who l... in Marine Lines, feeding the cattle on a he... stable refuse lying on the footpath of a bunga...

The accused ... his servant were jointly charged, but the latter h... Oconded and could not be put on his trial.

The magistra... charged the gowli as complicity in the off... committed by the servant could not be proved. ... his worship warned him never to allow his cat... be fed on stable refuse.

THE S... N HAIR BELTING.

Before Mr. ... h Kemp, Acting Chief Presidency Magis... at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector, Spi... yesterday charged Jaffer Dattu, owner of an ir... dry, in Duncan Road, and his munsim with ... three rolls of hair belting, a portion of ... stolen from the godown of Messrs. Sehroo... and Company.

The compl... that the belting was stolen from the store... by the godown-keeper and that the accused ha... used the same.

The defence ... it was an ordinary purchase transaction a... godown keeper was believed to be a bonafide ... t.

His worshi... had the explanation of the accused and dis... hem.

adv—

DISH... BILL COLLECTOR

Mr. Chuni... vad, disposed of the case in which Bahi... ians, a bill-collector in the service of Me... kobhoy Meherali Chinoy and Co., was cha... ijaz, criminal breach of trust as a servant in re... st, to 2,2000 collected by him on behalf of his ...

The magis... ted and sentenced the accused to six mo... us imprisonment.

GL...

BOME... URSE'S DEATH.

R... su Adjourned ... quiry.

YESTERDAY at St. George's Hospital, the ... oner res enquiry into the circum... es in late Nurse Bertha Galloway ...

...ent.-Col Physician-in-Charge of St. ...ge's Hos ...uestioned by Superintendent ...ker. Said that the deceased denied ... charges ... been made against her. ... reply as to the custody of poisons, ... Collell poison in the hospital was ...t under key. There was a cupboard ...ach was certain poisons were kept ... was lock key was in the charge of she ...er in charge, and she was the only ...son, who to the poison.

Dr. W... Police Surgeon, was then ...amined ... He said that the chemical ...alysis d... ury in pieces of the liver ... kidney quantity was insufficient to ...an... opi... estimating the amount. ...rpia poison was not detected. ... was not an opinion as to the cause ...death, she did not think that the ...ceased died of poisoning. There were no ...arks of ... about the lips, gums or the ...inings of ... or intestines.

In answer to ...oner, Dr. Nunan said that ...e was unaware that was the cause of death. ...e thought he had been morphia, it could ...ave been ... ten hours after death. There ...ere no ...mence on the body itself except ...hree punct...

Dr. Nunan ... that when he first saw the ...body he ... that death was due to pneu...monia, as he could see no signs of ...morphia ... or other poison. He did ...not think ... was a case of cholera. The deceased, he ... signs of pneumonia, but he could not say death was due to chill or poisoning.

The Coroner ... the evidence.

The foreman ... that the jury were divided, seven to two, and ... majority found that the death of nurse Bertha ... was caused on or about the 15th June having committed suicide, but by what ... was not sufficient evidence to show.

BAY INQUESTS.

Parsi ... who was Tired of Life.

Bezonji ..., aged 75, a Parsi priest living at 4 Marine, committed suicide on Friday evening by ... into a well near his house.

He had ... from dysentery for some time past, and ... was tired of life.

His body ... out of the well and at an inquest held ... Coroner, the jury recorded a verdict of "su...

DERAILMENT ON THE G. I. P.

While ... down Calcutta mail was nearing Atgaon on ... day night, four bogey vehicles in the rear ... derailed owing to the breaking of a rail. ... was injured. The passengers were transhi... and single-line working was introduced.

Atgaon is ... stations beyond Kalyan and is 59 miles from ...ombay. It is understood that the passengers were transhipped into carriages of the down ...senger train, which was following the Calcutta mail, which left five hours late. Single line ...king was immediately adopted. Two special ...eak-trains were also despatched from Igatpuri ... Bombay to render help.

The exact ...se of the accident is not known in Bombay, ... the breaking of a rail is considered to be ... very extraordinary occurrence, and is possib... attributable to climatic influences.

Double-line ... working was expected to be resumed this ...orning.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

.....	For week ending 14th June 1912.	Total from 1st Apr to 14th June 1912.	For week ending 4th June 1911	Total from 1st Apr to 14th June 1911
Vessels piloted in to Harbour.	15	274	28	269
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	22	276	18	263
Vessels transported	10	184	19	181
Vessels attended to	3	24	3	17
Vessels warped	1	25	1	12

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Long List of New Contributions.

An "At Home" of the members of the Bombay Natural History Society took place on Thursday, Dr. A. H. Deane presiding.

The election of the following 51 new members since the last meeting was announced:—Capt. E. G. J. Byrne, Bombay; Mr. E. C. H. Condon, M. I. E., A. M. I. C. E., Bandra, Bombay; Rev. W. S. Sutherland, Kalimpong, Darjeeling; Mr. S. H. Covernton, Larkana, Sind; Mr. M. T. Kennard, London; Mr. C. Saunders, Calcutta; Mr. J. B. Lloyd, Calcutta; Mr. W. G. Leys, Bahraich, Oudh; the Mess President, King's Liverpool Regiment, Lahore Cantonment; the Principal, Larkana Madrassatul-Islam, Larkana, Sind; the Honorary Secretary, Arthur Library, Castle Rock; Capt. E. D. F. Kelly, England; Mr. G. C. Allen, I. C. S., Mirzapur, U. P.; Capt. Gordon G. Jolly, I. M. S., Kasha via Nushki, Baluchistan; Mr. G. T. Barlow, Jhansi, U. P.; Humphry Nevill, Phillaur, Punjab; Major L. L. Maxwell, London.; Mr. G. N. Kingsford, C. E., Calcutta; Mr. C. F. Reeve, Nasrapur, Poona Dist.; Capt. L. A. Bethell, Dibrugarh, Assam; Dr. S. N. Gore, L. M. and S., Agra; Dr. J. M. O'Connell, Mannar, Ceylon; Rev. H. Fairbank, Ahmednagar; Mr. H. C. Robinson, Director of Museums, Kuala, Lumpur, F. M. S.; Maharaj Kumar Shri Vijayarajji, Bhuj, Cutch; Mr. C. V. Birch, Bombay; Lt. E. B. Fawcett, Port Blair; Mr. John A. Wood, Kelantan, via Singapur; Mrs. Leslie James, Mandalay, Burma; Major B. E. M. Gurdon, Manpur, via Mhow, C. I.; Mr. A. Oliver, Swatow, China; Rajkumar Hari Singh of Kashmir, Kashmir; Mr. C. G. Stewart, Tharrawaddy, Burma; Mr. Chas. Cook, Edinburgh; Mr. H. H. M. Spink, Ahmednagar; Capt. Norman Leslie, Darjeeling; Major H. F. Thuillier, R. E., Ahmednagar, Deccan; Mr. L. Bishop, Hatti P.O., via Raichur, Deccan; Capt. E. J. C. McDonald, I. M. S., Balek, Abor Hills, Assam; Mr. S. Hanhart, Bombay; Mr. Frank E. Rice, England ; Mr. B. J. Gould, I. C. S., Gyantse, Tibet; Mr. Alister Forbes, Bombay ; Mr. G. B. Lambert, I. C. S., Binpur, U.P.; Mr. A.P. Kinloch, Pollibetta P. O., South Coorg; Mr. L. P. Hutchison, Gonda, Oudh; Mr. A. C. Tunstall, Calcutta; Miss Annie L. Skinner, Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, Natural History Society of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, F. M. S.; Mr. J. C. Stodart, I. C. S., Pollachi, Coimbatore District; Capt W. Paget Tomlinson, Bangalore and Mrs. T. W. Birkett.

The Honorary Secretary, Mr. W. S. Millard, acknowledged the following contributions to the Museum, since the last meeting :—

CONTRIBUTION.	LOCALITY.	DONOR.
2 Chital (alive)*...	Kanara	Mr. G. C. Shortridge
1 Urial (alive) ...	Persia	Capt. F W Townsend.
1 Four-horned Sheep (alive) *	do	do
8 Takin heads ...	Mishmi Hills ...	Capt. F M Bailey
1 Unicorn Sheep...	Khatmandu ...	Lt.-Col. J Manners Smith.
2 Wolves, 7 Jungle Cats.	Siripur, Saran...	Mr. M. M. Mackenzie.
1 Common Indian Civet, 2 Jackals.	do	do.
1 Mungoose, 8 Hares.	do	do.
Skin and Skull of Hybrid Lion and Panther.	Kolhapur Gardens.	Col. F Wodehouse
1 Clouded Leopard	Sadon, Shan States.	Mr. Chas. Gray
1 Skull of Lion ...	Junagadh Gardens.	Mr. L Robertson ICS.
1 Leopard Cat ...	Mongnai, Shan States.	Mr. LEC.Everard
1 Jungle Cat ...	Ferozepore ...	Mr. H Whistler.
4 Skulls of Desert Fox.	Do. ...	Do.
1 Jungle Cat and 1 Fishing Cat.	Motihari, Champaran.	Mr. J S E Walker
1 Jungle Cat ...	Chakdara ...	Capt. H Graham.
1 Bear Cat ...	Silchar... ...	Mrs. F E Jackson
2 Jackals & 1 Hyæna.	Akola, Berar ...	Mr. C H Dracott.
1 Wild boar (semi albino).	Cutch	H. H. Rao of Cutch.
1 Jackal	do	do
4 Tiger Cubs, (Foetal Sp.)	Mudhol ...	H. H. The Rao Saheb of Mudhol.
6 Nilgiri Hares ...	Nilgiri Hills ...	Mr. Chas Gray.
1 Ratel	Hoshangabad ...	Capt. W F Maxwell.
1 Black buck (Skull)	Wadhwan ...	Mr. S A Strip.
6 Bats (Rhinolohus affinis).	Khatmandu ...	Lt.-Col. J Manners Smith.
8 Bats (Nyctiocejus khuli).	Pusa	Mr. T Bainbrigge Fletcher.
2 Spot-billed Ducks (var. haringtoni).	Taunggyi ...	Major, H H Harrington.
1 Stiff tailed Duck	Srinagar ...	Mr. M T Kennard
1 Mallard and Shoveller (hybrid.)	Do. ...	Do.
1 Swinhoes Snipe.	Chingleput ...	Mr. I S Fraser.
Do. ...	Dindi Vanam, Madras.	Mr. R F Stoney.
1 Common Hill Partridge.	Khatmandu ...	Lt.-Col. J Manners Smith.
3 Eastern Bayas.	Bhutan, Duars...	Mr. H V O'Donel.
3 Blue Winged Teal	Wardha ...	Lt. W A Tocker.
1 Barn Owl ...	Bandra... ...	Mr. Windgate ...
19 Duck Skins ...	Srinagar ...	Hon'ble H. G. O. Bridgeman.
3 Eggs of Grey Jungle Fowl.	Chanda ...	Mr. A. H. A. Simcox, I.C.S.
1 Egg of Bengal Florican.	Hasimara, Duars	Mr. H.V.O'Donel.
1 Nest of the Tailor Bird.	Dinapur ...	Major J. W. L. Elgee.
1 Nest of the Purple Sun Bird.	Do. ...	do
2 Birds nests ...	Lucknow ...	Mr. J. Florence.
A large number of Fishes and Crustaceans.	Persian Gulf ...	Capt W. F. Townsend.
2 Typhlops porrectus.	Alipore... ...	Major C.A.Smith.
1 Cobra	Do.	do
4 Lycodon aulicus	Pusa	Mr. T. Bainbrigge Fletcher.
3 D. trigonata, 1 T. piscator.	do	do
1 Common Krait, 1 H. Sieboldi.	do	dc.
4 Skinks...	do	do
Head of King Cobra (16 ft. 4 inches long.)	Qailon	Capt. E. H. Branson.
5 Snakes and 3 Scorpions.	Pasighat, Abor Country.	Capt. R. S. Kennedy.
1 Johns Earth Snake (alive.)	Ootacamund ...	Mr. C. B. Antram
1 King Crab ...	Akyab	Commdr. A. R.G. Willocks.
22 Fresh Water Sponges.	Various ...	Indian Museum, Calcutta.
A few Medusa ...	Satara	do
A number of Shells and Fossils.	Persian Gulf ...	Capt. F. W. Townsend.
35 Butterflies ...	Mekran Coast ...	Capt. G. A. Haro.
	Nilgiris ...	Capt. G. A. Haro.

* Forwarded to the Victoria Gardens, Bombay.

Minor contributions :—Messrs. J. P. Paterson, Chas. Gray, C. Beadon, K. C. Macdonald, Capt. Massey, Mir. S. Ali, C. E. Traylen, Major H. and Robertson Mr. P. F. Gomes.

MAMMAL SURVEY.

GRANT IN AID FROM THE BOMBAY GOVT.

The Secretary announced that he had just received a letter from the Government of Bombay, intimating that Government had been pleased to sanction a special grant of Rs. 2,500 towards the funds for the mammal survey.

The Survey is progressing satisfactorily. Mr. Crump is at present at Chanda, C. P., and Mr. Shortridge in Mysore.

EXHIBITS.

The Superintendent, Vitoria Gardens, Bombay, exhibited some plants of Haemanthus multiflorus in flower.

The Secretary exhibited a plant of Peristeria elata the 'Dove' Orchid in flower.

LOBSTERS don't keep green when they get into hot water, nor do faces keep fresh and clear in the tropics. What gives the complexion the bloom of freshness is Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, the pet of the Americans. By cleansing the pores and feeding the tissues, it renders the skin as soft, smooth and velvety as that of a new-born infant. It is not a shiny powder nor a greasy cream, and its presence defies detection. Guaranteed harmless.—MADON, SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

SPORT AT HOME.

Mirska's Great Victory in the Oaks.

A MACKINTOSHED GROUND.

THE Oaks, of course, is ladies' day, both on the course and on the grand stand. But it was an unhappy day for the gentler sex on June 7. The wretched weather, it is to be presumed, caused the Queen to stay away, and the King came alone. Many ladies of society, reaching home, no doubt, very late after the "1812" ball, also decided that the Downs under a leaden, weeping sky were no temptation to venture abroad, and the grand stand and the paddock suffered in gaiety from their absence.

In the paddock and the grand stand society went about in mackintoshes. The exquisite toilettes that should be the glory of the Oaks and make the occasion second only in colour to Ascot were veiled in grey waterproofs, and pertty hats were hidden under umbrellas or left behind in the covered motor cars. The enclosures were one long black column of bobbing umbrellas, from underneath which came the shouts of the bookmakers.

Fillies are often skittish at the post, but the fourteen here all behaved particularly well, and were promptly despatched on a level terms. The Duke of Devonshire's straw jacket was at once carried to the front, but Tagalie was near at hand, and had taken the lead before much more than a furlong had been covered. She swung along at the head of her field after rounding the first bend on the descent to Tattenham Coroner, and when the race was not half over enthusiasts prematurely proclaimed that she had already won, so strongly was she galloping.

Tagalie came into the straight continuing to go quite at her ease, and when she was some quarter of a mile from home a strange thing happened. The grey filly stopped so suddenly that every one imagined she had broken down. One after another those who the moment before had been her apparently hopeless followers began to pass her, and it was clear that she could by no possibility do what had been done by the only three fillies who had run for the Oaks after having won the Derby.

Very few spectators could have identified a bay filly, carrying a maroon jacket with orange sleeves and a white cap, who had indeed always been well placed, and was now coming to the fore—M. Prat's Mirska, certainly sufficiently well-bred, a daughter of St. Frusquin and the Oaks winner Musa; but she had come from France unheralded; nothing had been heard of her by the great majority of race-goers. It was soon made plain that she would win, as she did. The race resulted in a complete surprise, for Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's moderate filly Equitable who had run a dead-heat two days before with an indifferent performer, Mr. A. F. Basset's Atty, was second.

At Lew

NEW HUNTING METHODS.

Novel Experiment to be Tried in India.

AN AMERICAN SPORTSMAN.

The novel experiment of hunting tigers with dogs is to be tried next year in India by Mr. Paul Rainey, a well-known American explorer and hunter of big game, who is at present on a visit to London. Mr. Rainey, prefers facing lions and tigers to interviewers, but he consented to give a representative of the 'Pall Mall Gazette" some details about his plans. He is first going to British East Africa, where he has hunted lions with dogs with very great success, having killed seventy-four in eleven months. Cinematograph pictures of lion-hunting in this manner are now one of the most popular shows in New York, being known as the "Paul Rainey African Lion Hunt." They are actual representations of hunts conducted by him.

"I leave Naples with friends on September 1," he said, "and I shall be away six or seven months. I want to get some elephants, but I am really going there more for a trip than anything else."

"And when you are in London or any other big city, do you feel what is known as the call of the wild?" the representative of the "Pall Mall Gazette" asked.

"I think there is more of a lure in the Arctic," he replied. "I have made six trips there altogether. I think the scenery is more wonderful than anywhere else. It is the most beautiful in the world. Any one who has not seen an Arctic night has not seen beautiful scenery.

"My last Arctic trip was three years ago. We captured the largest bear ever taken alive—Silver King, now in the New York Zoo. I lassoed him. I also lassoed six musk-ox. They are in the New York Zoo, too, and are the only musk-ox in captivity except for the one in your Zoo here."

Then the conversation turned to the contemplated Indian trip.

"My intention," he said, "on my return from Africa is to go to the Clyde. I can pick up a tramp steamer there, as there are always some building, and my idea is to buy one nearly completed, and to have one or two extra cabins fitted according to my own requirements. My party will include a representative of the Smithsonian Institute, of Washington, and also a representative of the Natural History Museum of New York.

"We shall go to Burmah, and all along the coast to the Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, and Borneo, and round French Indo-China. I want to go as far north as Cashmere, and I shall start hunting as soon as I can find the country to suit my purpose. As far as I can find out French Indo-China is likely to be best. I have read a good deal about the country, as I always read and learn all I can before going out.

"I shall take out the same kind of dogs as I used in British East Africa. I have two packs—a trailing pack and a fighting pack. The latter are led behind the others and so get up when the fighting begins. My dogs are able to kill leopards unaided, but the lions we shot when they were brought to bay.

"To hunt successfully in this way you must follow on horseback. The best time, of course, is during the rainy season, or right after it, although in Africa I used my hounds with beaters." The breed of dog which Mr. Rainey chiefly uses is the American boarhound, bred in Mississippi. They have a good deal of the bloodhound in them, and the kind of dogs which the old planters had before the Civil War.

SNAKE IN HIS POCKET.

Indian Clerk's Account of an Experience in Persia.

The following is a report written by an Indian clerk to his master, a British officer in Persia, narrating, says Reuter, an experience with a snake near Nasrabad:

"On the 7th instant at noon I reached Nasrabad, seven farsakhs from Kaaf, and met the following accident. I halted this place for nihar (breakfast) only. I spread my carpet near the flowing water under the shadow of a tree. As it was hot I pulled off my coat and waistcoat, and using them for a pillow went for a nap. I scarcely had slept for a quarter of an hour when something as cold as ice touched my neck, and woke up. This was a snake [illegible] than half a yard, and I cannot say where it has come from and how it went under my neck instead [illegible] me when I was sleeping.

"As I saw the snake I jumped up and called [illegible] to help, and before they came the snake went into the pocket of my waistcoat. Unfortunately, my handkerchief with black margin was also under my head. When my servant shook off my coat and waistcoat there was no snake (it was in my pocket then) and we all came to the conclusion that I saw the handkerchief and mistook it for the snake. I shook my clothing again and again, but there was no snake and I forgot the matter.

"After half an hour I took my nihar and wanted again to sleep. It struck me then to see the time, and when I was going to put my hand into the pocket, I again saw the snake coiled round my watch. I threw the waistcoat away and was fainted. A few villagers were sitting round me, and one of them pulled out the tail of the snake from my pocket and took it away. The villagers said that the snake had come from the water, and that it was not a poisonous one.

"Thank God how mysteriously He saved me. I cannot sleep day and night owing to the idea of the snake in my mind. My case is exactly like the proverb. 'The snake-bitten man is afraid of rope.'"

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—June 14.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Col C A B Browne, R E, B
Lieut-Col E C Townsend, I A, B
Major S S B Christophers, I M S, B
Major A Bredin, B
Major W O Dawson, B
Capt A F M Slater, I A, B
Mr O F Jenkins, B Cov
Mr F W Brownrigg, B Cov
Mr J G Drummond, B Cov
Mr W Carr, B Cov
Mr H Harcourt, B Cov
Mr G F Hogg, B Cov
Mr H E Dupeu[illegible], B Cov
Mr A W McNair, B Cov
Mr W Powell, B Cov
Mr H A Metcalfe, B Cov
Mr F A Sachse, B Cov
Mr F P Rennie, B Cov
Mr H K Travaskis, B Cov
Mr C H Marsh, B Cov
Mr G N Ray, B Cov
Mr D M Stewart, B Cov
Mr J de G Hunter, B
Mr J H Barnes, B
Mr C B Arkell, B
Mr H J Davies, B
Mr A N J Harrison, B
Mr L S Graham, B
Mr E S Crump, B
Mr L N Bard, B
Mr A S Cobb, B
Mr J S Donald, C S I, C I E, B
Mr A E Ware, B
Mr J G H T Walker, B
Mr G S Sneyd, B
Mr F A Leete, B
Mr E Smith, B
Rev G J Chree, B
Mrs W G McKinnon, B
Lieut-Col C F Fearside, I M S, M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr A E Seaton, B, 4 mo 8 days on M C
Mr J M Roberts, B, 4 mo M C
Mr H F Arbuthnot, M
Mr J R Henderson, M
Mr W S Hadaway, M
Mr R G A Thomson, M
Capt A G V Hette, I M S, Bo
Mr A H S Aston, Bo
Mr P G C Currie, Bo
Mr W G Nicoll, Bo
Major-Gen H Mullaly, C B, I S O, Peshawur Bde.
Lieut-Col F Murray, I-S G E
Lieut-Col R M Bell, S T S
Lieut-Col D C Shillot
Major W C W Hawkes, 106 Hazara Pra.
Major A H F Rouse, 61 Prs
Major G G M Wheeler, 7 Lns
Major B F N Holtrooke, 124 Bel Inf
Major E Kirkpatrick, 59 Rifles
Major E C Tylden Pattenson, R E
Major M Williamson, 28 Punj
Capt A G Sitche, Adjt E I Ry Vols
Capt G D P Swinley, 14 Sikhs
Capt H C Hall, 6 G R
Capt R H R Manners, 106 Hazara Prs
Capt P E Prince, R E
Capt H St G Harvey-Kelly Burma Mil Pol
Lieut J E Power, Burma Mil Pol
Lieut M E Parnell, 36 Jacob's Horse
Lieut H L Reilly, 88 Punj
Chief Engineer A Bonny, R I M

YOUR Oldest Photo makes you look youngest, so does Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, a delightful invention that takes the place of both powder and cream without being shiny like the one or greasy like the other. It makes the skin smooth and velvety giving to the complexion a fresh bloom of perfect health. Guaranteed harmless and invisible.—MADON SONS & Co., The Original Makers, Crawford Market, Bombay.

LABOUR UNREST.

Influence of the Political Party System.

EACH successive wave of labour unrest adds to the turmoil and welter through which the ship of industry has to be steered by those in charge, writes "Engineering." If its course lay through the well-known and charted waters of the past, the difficulties might be confidently met by courage and skill. But it has entered unknown seas, in which the currents and winds alter from day to day, and unexplored obstructions lie thickly. To drop metaphor, Capital and labour have ceased to be the sole parties in industrial disputes, and to fight their battles in the accustomed fashion. Labour has called in to its aid political influences, and has even impressed, by the threat of starvation, the whole community as unwilling recruits to its cause. Entirely new conditions have arisen, and the experience of the past furnishes no certian guide through the difficulties of to-day. The trouble at the London docks is illustrative of these changes, and it is therefore pertinent to review not so much the course of events as the significance of the proposals brought forward, because these latter have a wider importance than the immediate circumstances suggest. In the settlement of labour difficulties, as in all affairs of life, the creation of precedents cannot be ignored, a truth not always acted upon by active agents in their haste to bring peace. "A fight to a finish" is better than a peace which cannot be lasting, even if the cost is heavy, and the employers in the Port of London have some justification in refusing to accept either tentative or immature schemes which are difficult, even if possible, of application, and bring no assurance of finality in results in this or in other branches of industry.

The most baneful influence at work in industrial legislation and in the administration of labour affairs is the haste to meet immediate troubles by ill-devised proposals regardless of ultimate issues and the maintenance of sound principles. Peace without content is futile. A consequence is the breaking of agreements or failure in the discipline requisite to the fulfilment of conditions accepted, perhaps unwillingly, but inevitable in accordance with the need for compromise. It is not without justification that Father Hopkins, one of the trustees of the Seamen and Firemen's Union, writes to the members:—"Last year you and I came to an honourable settlement of our then disputes with the shipowners. . . . Until we give adequate notice to the shipowners concerned of the termination of those agreements we are bound, as honourable men, to abide by them. I cannot come to you in this crisis. I therefore place my honour in your keeping, and beg you to maintain it unsullied by refusing to be either frightened or cajoled into ceasing work." These are wise words, worthy of acceptance at all times alike by masters and men. Were this spirit more general there would be no need for guarantees or penalties.

But first consideration should be given to the need for and the method of making agreements. Why is there unrest? No comprehensive reply can be attempted; but one cause is undoubtedly the effectiveness, as a weapon in the hands of labour, of the Parliamentary vote of their party. Demands are lightly made, threats are issued with no qualms of conscience, because Government interference is assured. As Mr. Bonar Law said in the House of Commons on the 5th instant, "I know perfectly well that right hon. gentlemen on the Bench [the Government] and those who sit behind them are so afraid of doing anything that will run the risk of losing the Labour vote in this House, that they—to put it mildly—go very gingerly in all cases of this kind. I daresay there are many behind me [the Opposition] who have a similar fear of effect on the Labour vote." Parliamentarian is not unbiassed, and, as we have time and again contended, the judicial bench, rather than the party politician, is the source from which we should draw impartial guides for employers and employed in the settlement of their affairs. Sir Edward Clarke's inquiry was a move in the right direction; its ineptitude is due to the fact that there was no power to recommend terms of settlement.

SETTLEMENT BY AGREEMENT.

Writing on the proposed agreement in the dispute in the Port of London, "Engineering" says:—

The Government interference failed, because there was insufficient knowledge of the special conditions and a deficiency of that judicial impartiality needed to measure aright the rights and wrongs and the difficulties of forcing compromise terms. As an industrial nation we have accepted the principle of federation of employers and union of workers: but there are limits to the compass of both. This is almost obvious, and yet the Government wrecked the initial negotiations by insisting that all employers associated with the loading and discharging and distribution of ships cargoes within the Port of London should be federated in order to come under agreement with the unions of the workers, of which there are many with diverse interests. But apart from this, it is not in the interests of the nation that the federations and unions should be all-embracing as the radius and disturbance of labour warfare are thereby widened. Again, however, we may agree to accept the principle of unity of action by employer and employed respectively, perfect freedom of action must be allowed to the individual. This appertains to the inalienable rights of the law-abiding citizen. An employer and a workman must be able to enter into a contract of service without let or hindrance, and the State must protect them from molestation. The view expressed by the Home Secretary that a non-union worker who takes the place of a union striker is acting in a provocative manner is pernicious in the highest degree, and indefensible in the interests of law and order. Trade unionism must not be compulsory, nor can membership of a federation be obligatory on all employers, and agreements between federations and unions can only be made under these inevitable limitations.

But agreements may still be useful adjuncts to maintaining industrial peace. Non-unionist workers, just as non-federated employers, there will always be, and they may continue to act according to the dictates of selfishness, making conditions of service to meet their own interests. That is entirely within their rights; but a penalty can always be exacted by the trade unions. They may forbid their men to work for such employers, no one can reasonably object to such course; but it is quite another matter to order a sympathetic strike against all firms because a non-federated employer fails to conform to an agreement made by a federation or by a large number of other employers. This is penalising the good Samaritan for the benefit of the Levite. The agreements made between federations and unions must, however, be honourably maintained by those who are parties to them, and who continue in the federation or union. Thus far masters and men may with justice go; beyond this it is impossible to go.

The principle of guarantees for the fulfilment, and of penalties for the infringement, of agreements has been strongly advocated for years in these columns; but it would be a grave mistake not to mature thoroughly a scheme even for one branch of industry. It were better to evolve one applicable to all agreements. Of that in the boot and shoe trade much has been said. Years ago we commended it; but, however satisfactory it may serve as a basis, it must not be forgotten that there are no such complications in this trade as are to be found in most of the others. We should prefer that while there is a fund invested under trustees as a guarantee by federated employers and union workmen respectively, there should also be some form of penalty payable by the erring employer or employee directly, as, while the guarantee fund would be a safeguard against collective infringement, the penalty clause would obviate individual recalcitrance. The arrangement of details, however, raises many difficulties, but these are by no means beyond the wit of man to overcome. A contingency antecedent to the solution of the problems is that work should be progressing satisfactory, and that the relations between masters and men should be as amicable as possible. The first essential in connection with the Port of London is the return of the men to their work, and notwithstanding the order issued for a "general strike," there is little probability of the great body of workers being "either frightened or cajoled into ceasing work."

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, [illegible] and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 76, New [illegible] Street London. Established over 35 years

HEAT PROSTRATION.

Its Treatment and Cure.

Exposure to heat may cause faintness or exhaustion or may produce still more serious effects on the brain and nervous system, including excitement, unconsciousness, and, if very severe, death from asphyxia.

In the event of an attack, the sufferer should be removed to the shade, his tight clothing loosened and cold water applied to the head. As soon as possible, he should be taken home, and, if the face be flushed and the skin hot, cold water and ice, if it can be obtained, should be applied over the head and body, and medical aid should be sought. These instructions are based on the writing of that great authority on the preservation of life in India, Sir Joseph Fayrer, but they are, of course, the merest outline of what should be done. Still, their prompt carrying out may save life, and they should, therefore, be kept prominently in mind by everyone to be made use of when necessary.

After the immediate results of the exposure have been counteracted, the question of diet, on which the maintenance of the sufferer's life and health depends, is the one which demands consideration. It is obvious that when weakened, as all the natural forces are, the stomach and digestive organs generally are in no condition to deal with the ordinary articles of diet, many of which impose a tax on the digestion. The food should, therefore, be of the blandest and most nutritious character, so as to put the least possible strain on the digestive organs. At the same time, the diet should be as revitalising and restorative as possible.

THE QUICKEST RESTORATIVE.

It needs no great knowledge of dietetics to appreciate the fact that relatively few articles combine these two necessary and important qualities. One, however, does fulfil these two requirements in a supremely advantageous manner. This is Sanatogen. Composed of the body-building part of the purest milk, chemically combined with that salt of phosphorus which is found in the nervous system, it is one of the blandest—as it is the most nutritious—revitalising and reinvigorating foods known to Science. Its use is, in many cases, followed by such a sensation of well-being that a well-known writer has described it in the words, "Almost immediately after taking it, I feel as though a stream of liquid life has been poured into me."

Even those people who do not re-act so rapidly to its benefits very soon experience a sensation of strength and revitalization which are particularly gratifying after the feeling of utter prostration and lack of tone which are so characteristic of the results of heat. In this connection the following letter from Mr. Thomas Lyon, Calcutta, will be read with particular interest, for it shows how Sanatogen enables even those who have to fight against the effects of heat when their bodily forces are weakened by disease derive immediate health and strength from the preparation.

AND THE SUREST, TOO.

Mr. Lyon writes:—"I was a broken-down wreck of a man as far as health goes, and had been a martyr to malaria for four years, being constantly in the hands of the doctors, and becoming weaker and weaker, with the natural run-down condition and its accompaniments, brain fag, nervousness and dyspepsia. Everybody advised me to go to the hills for some months; but this was impossible. Sanatogen was strongly recommended by a friend, and I am delighted to say that only two bottles have made an extraordinary difference for the better—nay, for the best. I shall always highly recommend Sanatogen everywhere I go. You will readily understand what a boon such an invigorator of life is to people out in the tropics, who have the awful beat to fight against. This is verily the land of breakdowns, hence there are many thousands who appreciate what Sanatogen has placed within their reach—'A new lease of life.'"

Sanatogen may be obtained at all chemists and bazaars.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

The Leghorn hat is more popular than ever, in spite of the rival which has appeared in the form of the dyed Panama—an extravagance that is reserved for the woman with a large dress allowance. The Legborn hat has two or even more phases. It figures in its original wide-brimmed shape with dark blue or black taffetas trimming, and a rose to break the line, or it is trimmed with a scrap of black velvet ribbon and a garland of tiny field flowers. It lends itself admirably to the long strings of tulle or velvet which are so becoming, and which help to make it a possible form of headgear for the woman past her first youth. In its floppy form it makes a charming shepherdess hat, and the little droop of the brim over the eyes gives a very soft line round the face. Sometimes, however, the Leghorn is tortured into the fashionable shape of the moment. It has made its appearance with the brim all folded up and turned back abruptly toquewise, as well as with the "burnt yellow" crown covered with bright-coloured satin or even velvet, for the milliner laughs at logic, and sacrifices principles to chic without hesitation. When not spoilt by such additions to Leghorn is as light and cool to the head as a Panama.

The milliner is rushing apace into midsummer fashions, and the white felt is already making its appearance. Why the Parisian milliner always shows such feverish haste to get back to the tedious felt she has just discarded no one can explain. It is understood that felt is agreeable wear by the breezy plage, but the season is not yet over in Paris and scarcely any villas at the fashionable watering places are yet occupied. The other hats include white pique in a fairly large rib treated in a very original style. The pique hat is Panama in shape, but the crown is cut out and a fully draped crown of black taffetas is added, the silk being arranged so as to lie low and all the folds to run in a backward direction. Not content with this, the milliner partially lines the brim with black velvet, so that what should be a midsummer hat pure and simple is a veritable hybrid which almost seems as appropriate to January as to June. The beautiful Tuscan straws are being somewhat heavily treated as well, velvet being applied in quite generous proportion, though in combination with tulle. The hat has sometimes a crown of stretched taffetas and sometimes one of velvet. White taffetas and white moire silk are both used to make the stretched crowns of this type of hat. There is, besides a charming little straw hat, turned up sharply on the left side and at the back, which has a round stretched crown of silk. For trimming it has a closely packed garland of dead white roses laid all round.

Look inside the tin for the recipe. You can bake the lightest loaves and the daintiest cakes in your own home if you use

"Paisley Flour" (Trade Mark)

The SURE raising powder.

Use one part to eight of ordinary flour.

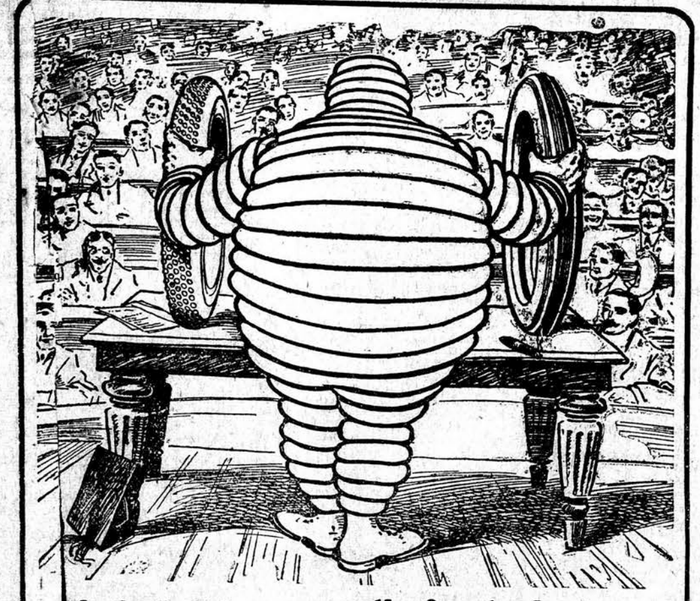
ICILMA HAIR POWDER

NEW DRY SHAMPOO.

This really dry shampoo—guaranteed to contain only pure harmless powders—is splendid for cleansing the hair when dull, dusty or greasy. Simply apply a little at night and thoroughly brush out in the morning. No wetting—no trouble—no danger.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.



In the first place, consider the front wheels.

It stands to reason, gentlemen: The best combination of tyres for the front wheels is that which will—

(1) conduce most to your comfort, and
(2) reduce the risk of side-slip to the minimum.

That front-wheel combination is a

MICHELIN

"Semelle" Non-Skid and Square Tread

with the non-skid on the left wheel, of course, since the rule of the road is "keep to the left," and it is generally this side that is wettest and greasiest.

The Michelin "Semelle" is always effective, saving the car from many a severe strain, which would entail costly repairs.

The Michelin Square Tread, being moulded in one piece, is much stronger than the ordinary plain cover; besides, it is so made that, if cut, the incision has a tendency to close rather than open—water and dust being thus prevented from finding an easy entrance.

STOCKISTS.

BA[illegible]Y: FRENCH MOTOR-CAR & ELECTRIC Co., New Queen's Road.
HILL SAWYER & Co., Meadows Street.
[illegible]TA: RUSSA ENGINEERING WORKS, 110, 111 Russo Road. North,
THE FRENCH MOTOR CAR and ELECTRIC Co., 55 Fentinck St.
[illegible]: ADDITION and Co., Mount Road
SIMPSON and Co., 201 Mount Street.

(35)/3

HUNTLY IS STILL LEADING.

No Whisky suits the Indian Climate better than HUNTLY BLEND. Twenty years' experience has proved this. Try it. It is choice and cheap, and you are sure to like it.

ROWLAND'S FOR THE SKIN KALYDOR

known for nearly a century as the most [illegible]ing, healing, refreshing and emollient milk for the ever produced: it removes Tan, Pimples, Spots, Redness, and Roughness of the Skin, soothes and heals irritation, cutaneous eruptions more effectually than any other preparation, and imparts a matchless beauty to the complexion unobtainable by any other means. Warranted harmless. Bottles [illegible]., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Sold by stores, chemists and Rowlands, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

Daimler MOTOR CARS.

His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor's [illegible] Motor Cars consists entirely of Daimlers and H. I. Majesty has just honoured the Daimler Co. with an order for one of their 1912 models.

Obtainable at English prices plus cost of importation from the

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.

11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE,

Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

[illegible] I possess numerous certificates from officials, Europeans Parsees, Mahomedans, Hindus on all diseases. Those who wish to be convinced are requested to come and inspect them

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases: They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of rectum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of the size of the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, hips, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness and depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such conditions and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 8 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism Gout, and Paralysis, acute or chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORRHŒA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured: no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Insipid and Mellitus—and complaints thereto, both acute and caronic, are thoroughly cured harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh clots cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows—
For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantiasis Pills and Oil for 30 days, Rs. 15-8.
For Piles, Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-4
For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 6-4
For Spermatorrhœa, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, for 15 days, Rs. 7-8
For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 5-8.
For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 3-8.
For Rheumatism, Gout and Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.
LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointment for 15 days, Rs. 10-8.
ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 30 days, Rs. 10-8
ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough Cold, Throat Irritation, Consumption, Blood Phlegm, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.
EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Dropsy, after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisons mouth diseases, are all very successfully treated Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
OPHTHALMIA.—Obstinate and ear diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, burning, piercing pain, shortness of sight, flashes, night blindness, are relieved by harmless applications which neither burn nor produce any inconvenience to patients. Pills or mixture for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.
IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORRHŒA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be. Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGES, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT NERVINE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent prescriptions of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.
MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, AMENORRHŒA, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus, Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 9-8.
CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 years Rs. 5-8

Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.

Up-country patients are requested clearly their to state age disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

In addition to the above-mentioned medicines there are several other superior medicines of different prices for complaints mentioned above and also for severe other complaints, the prices and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview diseases and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, at Benares, Mauvalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.)

CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 19 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully,—(Sd) H. W. WILLIAMS

Bombay, 14th Feornary 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo.

Dear Doctor,—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail. I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers. I shall always recommend you to my friends.

Yours faithfully,

J. W. BREAKEY Government Telegraph.

8th September, 1908.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Re. 5 Apply Box No. 403, care of Bombay Gazette Office.

ASK FOR

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.

They cure FEVER, AGUE, and INFLUENZA, and have been tested by the time.

Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people. is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. etc. Re. 1-8ans

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT.

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day. Ans 4. each.

By all the dealers or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.

WORLI LABORATORY. Dadar, BOMBAY.

"'Hazeline' Snow" (TRADE MARK)

A necessity to ladies who desire to preserve the fine texture and healthy tone of their skin.

Men also find it most valuable for curing the inflammation caused by shaving.

Skin as Soft as a Babe's

"'Hazeline' Snow" is obtainable of

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & [illegible]

NEW YORK MONTREAL SYDNEY [illegible] MILAN SHANGHAI BUENOS AIRES

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, JUNE 27.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 28.

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Pkns.	Minor.
1-2 per cent.	Consols ...	76 1-2		unchgd
do.	Rentes ...	93		1-4
3 1-2 do.	Sterling Loan ...	91 1-2		unchgd
1-2 do.	Gov. Securities...	84 1-8	1-16	
Bar Silver in London Spot ...		28 3-8	1-16	
do.	2 months' hence...	28 1-2	1-16	
Bar Silver	in New York ...	61 5-8	1-8	
Exchange	on London at Paris...	25·23		unchgd
do.	do. at Berlin...	20·46	0 1 1-2	
do.	do. New York...	4·87 1-8		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate...		3	since	
do.	Short London Bills	9th May		
do.	3 months' sight ...	2 12-16		unchgd
do.	Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3 3-8		unchgd
do.	3/ months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 3-8		unchgd
do.	6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 3-4		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...		2 3-8		unchgd
do.	7 day Market Loans...	3		unchgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Steady.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £250,000.

COUNCIL BILLS—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS:—
Transfers on Madras ... Rs. 3,00,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullion	...£46,100,000	Dec. £ 400,000
Public Deposits	...£3,700,000	Inc. £ 300 000
Other Deposits	...£43,000,000	Inc. £ 2,500,000
Government Securities	£14,900 000	Unchanged.
Other Securities	...£40,300,000	Inc. £3,900,000
Notes and Gold	...£30,300,000	Dec. £1,100,000

The Bank's Reserve is 45 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Steady—Fair demand
Futures Steady.
Manchester Steady with a moderate demand.
Total Sales ... 10,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 1,000 „
Imports ... 7,000 „
Mid-Americans ... 6·63 unchgd
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 10 1-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

June-July.	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
6·40	6·39	6·38
+·01	+·01	+·01
Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec
6·31	6·25	6·23
+·01	+·01	+·02
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·22	6·22	6·22
+·02	+·02	+·01

New York Noon call July 11·18 Oct. 11·46.
New Orleans 10 a.m. July 12·17; Oct 11·63.

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 3,000
„ Receipts at „ last year ... 1,100
„ Exports to Great Britain ... 1,000
„ Exports to Continent ... 4,000
„ Spot Cotton ...11·60 unchgd

Futures—Month of July 11·19+·03 { Declined owing to favourable weather reports and advanced later on bail support and short covering.

Futures—Month of Oct. 11·44 unchgd

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 12 1-8+1-8
Futures month of July ... 12·25+10
Futures month of Oct. ... 11·64 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports— ... .
Wheat White Karachi ... 38 unchgd
Do. Months— ... June-July
Do. Name of Ports—Hall—Dom
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 37 5-8 unchgd
Do Months—June-July—London—Sellers
Tone—Quiet but steady.

SOUTH AMERICAN.
Rosario Santa Fe-61lbs. ... ... 37 1-8—1-8
Do. Month—May—Sellers—Quiet
Barletta Russo 62 1-2 lbs ... No sellers

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.
South Australian ... ... 39 3-4 unchgd
Do Month ... June—Sellers.

SEEDS.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 63 unchgd
Do. Months—June-July
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 59—1-4
Do. Months—June-July
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Linseed Calcutta... ... ... 65-3 unchgd
Do. Months—June-July
Do Name of Port—London—Done—Steady.

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market ... £ 7-3-0—0-7-3
June July—Hull—Sellers—Quiet but steady

MISCELLANEOUS

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 3-4 unchgd

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 4-3 unchgd
June-July—Sellers—Quiet but Steady.

METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 93 1-4 unchgd
Yellow Metal ... d 7 5-8 unchgd
Standard Copper G M S ... £ 78 5-16+1-16
English best selected Copper... £ 83

FREIGHTS—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals .. 12s 6d—Value.

ARRIVALS—
"Istrar."

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ...15 9 unchgd
Nominal
Do. Months of Shipment...June-Aug
Tone—Dull.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ... Neglected.
Do Months of Shipments ... .
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...10-10 unchgd
Months of Shipments August—Sellers
Tone—Opened steady. Closed quiet.
B A B & similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 16 1 1-2—1 1-2d
Months of Shipments ... July-Aug—Sellers.
Tone—Very quiet. Prices easier.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... Nominal
Month of Shipments ... .

JAVA SUGAR.
Raw Java Nos 16×18 C and F Calcutta
Do. 10 7 1-2—Aug—Value
Do. 10 9—July—Value
Do. 10 6—Sept-Nov—Value
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi
Do. 10 9—Aug—Value.
Do. 10 10 1-2—July.—Value
Do. 10 7 1-2—Sept-Nov—Value
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta
Do. 11 10 1-2—Aug—Value.
Do. 12—July—Value.
Do. 11 9—Sept-Nov—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi
Do. 12—Aug.—Value
Do. 12 1 1-2—July—Value.
Do. 11 10 1-2—Sept-Nov.—Value
Tone—Practically nothing doing—Prices in buyer's favour.

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
For full particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
General Agents
O. C. B. WtMBUSH, Manager.

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buidings.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [28TH JUNE, 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
	Rs.		
40 Boxes Sovs	20,00,000	Alexandria	National Bank
5 Boxes Sovs	3,75,000	do	Hongkong Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 26th June, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	23	24,624
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	18	22,094

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—
The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T. 1s. 4 1-16d. on Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight credits. There has been little enquiry for Bank remittance. Some private bills have been placed for the mail at our quotation. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d to 7-32
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. Sept.
Do. do Francs	...170 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139 to 138 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...148 1-4
Shanghai „	...202 1-2
Japan „	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—
The market opened steady at 96 1-8 for Cash and the Settlement and 95 7-8 for next account, but during the day rates have given way and closing prices are as under. A moderate business is reported.

We quote:—

Cash ...	...	Rs. 95 15 0
1st Settlement ...	...	„ 95 15 0
2nd „ ...	...	„ 95 12 0

BULLION:—
Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 1-16 higher for ready at 28 3-8 and 1-16 higher for delivery in two months at 28 1-2. New York was 1-8 higher at 61 5-8. In the local market the tone has been easier and prices have declined during the day closing as under for ready and forward. Bar gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs. 23 15 0
Australian „ ...	...	„ 23 15 0
Sovereigns „ ...	...	„ 15 0 0
Silver (ex duty)		
Ready ...	...	„ 71 8 0
1st Settlement ...	...	„ 71 8 0
2nd Settlement ...	...	„ 71 13 0
Silver (cum duty)		
Ready ...	...	„ 80 14 0
1st Settlement ...	...	„ 80 14 0
2nd Settlement ...	...	„ 81 3 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—
At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last for 50 lakhs the Secretary of State placed 28·60 lakhs Bills at 1s. 4 1-32d and 21·40 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 4 1-16d. tenderers at these rates receiving only 7 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Friday last was 50 lakhs, and for next week the amount to be offered is again 50 lakhs.

No specie shipments are advised this week as the steamer which should have left London on the 7th June was delayed owing to the strike. The mail of the 14th June which arrived to-day brings the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	...	...Rs. 16,10,000
Bombay ...	...	... „ 7,80,000
Madras ...	...	... „ 1,10,000
Total...	...	... „ 25,00,000

The steamer which left London on the 14th June and comes with the mail of the 21st June brings £ 130,000 bar gold, £ 270,000 silver and £ 10,000 sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	...	...Rs. 17,50,000
Bombay ...	...	... „ 7,10,000
Madras ...	...	... „ 7,20,000
Total...	...	... „ 31,90,000

The steamer which left London on the 21st June and comes with the mail of the 28th June brings £ 80,000 bar gold, £ 70,000 silver and £ 10,000 sovereigns for Bombay and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta ...	...	...Rs. 18,30,000
Bombay ...	...	... „ 6,40,000
Madras ...	...	... „ 3,90,000
Total...	...	... „ 28,60,000

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one:—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	19,82,000	.....
Other Deposits.....	.....	25,48,000
Sundries	13,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	.....	3,26,000
Other Authorised Securities	Unchanged	
Credits on Govt. and other Authorised Securities...	.....	96,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities...	.....	4,16,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	5,59,000
Bullion	.....	34,000
Balance with other Banks.	Unchanged	
Sundries.....	12,000	.....
Cash	.....	8,61,000

COTTON STATISTICS

	Bales 1911-12.	Bales. 1910-11.	Bales Differences.
Receipts for the week.	24,239	37,908	— 13,669
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 27th June ...	2,397,903	2,347,168	+ 50,795
Shipments for the week			
Europe ...	10,917	11,026	— 109
China ...	129	8,021	— 7,892
Japan ...			
Coast Ports ...			
Total...	11,046	19,047	— 8,001
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 27th June			
Europe ...	317,537	854,155	—536,618
China ...	39,229	14,290	+ 17,960
Japan ...	803,409	532,841	+270,568
Coast Ports ...	23,908	29,766	— 5,858
Total...	1,177,274	1,431,022	—253,648
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ...	8,946	12,370	— 3,424
China ...			
Japan ...	11,827	10,301	+ 1,526
Coast Ports ...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1911 to 15th June, 1912, 33,913 bales.
Total exports from Bombay, by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1911 to 15th June 1912—49,955 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season:—

.....	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1911.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	53	272,216	400,034
Central India... ...	1,421	111,813	115,538
Berars and Nagur ...	1,479	537,128	357,843
Berar	2,557	357,710	149,334
Central Provinces ...	936	111,813	115,538
Total Comras ...	6,416	1,432,821	1,169,534
Dholleras	.....	29,071	253,483
Broach	175	142,388	218,142
Compta and Dharwar.	6,926	186,811	188,597
Westerns	4,666	74,164	25,647
Bengals (N.-W. Provinces)	1,169	123,623	293,122
Bengals. (Rajputana)	2,558	96,189	127,236
Sind	37	92,344	59,621
Persian	21	4,497	2,996
American	1,905	204,655	6,522
Egyptian	.....	1,580	2,238
Other sorts	306	9,557	534
Total ...	24,239	2,397,903	2,347,108

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales.
Estimated Stock on 1st October, 1911.	300,000
Receipts from 1st October, 1911, to 27th June, 1912	2,397,903
	2,697,903
Less Shipments from 1st October, 1911, to 27th June, 1912	1,177,374
	1,520,529
Less Afloat	20,773
	1,499,756
Less Estimated mill consumption ...	793,000
	703,756
Less Up-country by rail	82,847
	620,909
Less Estimated destroyed by fire ...	12,000
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all hands on 28th June, 1912 ...	608,909
Difference since last week ...	—22,033

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
In the Home markets the past week has been almost featureless. Slight fluctuations have occurred but there is nothing yet to give a clue as to the course of the market in the near future. Weather reports continue favourable and estimates of the average condition of the crop show an improvement on last month's figures which, however, is only to be expected. The "Dallas News" estimates of a reduction in acreage in Texas and Oklahoma, to which we referred on Thursday, came as a surprise after the glowing accounts we have received of the crop in these States. We cannot however place much reliance on such estimates and await, with increased interest the Agricultural Bureau estimate of acreage, which should reach here next Friday. In the meanwhile we may see wider fluctuations during the coming week on private estimates of the acreage, and of the condition of the crop.

The following are comprisms of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day:—

New York—	Last week.	This week.	Differences.
Futures July ...	11·17	11·19	+·02
„ Oct. ...	11·45	11·44	—·01
Spot ...	11·60	11·60	unchgd
New Orleans—			
Futures July ...	12·07	12·25	+·18
„ Oct. ...	11·61	11·64	+·03
Spot ...	12	12·1-8	+1-8
Liverpool—			
Futures June-July.	6·35	6·40	+·04
„ Sept.-Oct....	6·29	6·31	+·02
Spot ...	6·59	6·63	+·04

The local market has been entirely a weather one, and early in the week there was a steady and gradual advance in prices of New Crop owing to the continued absence of rain. As usual business has been confined to "Suttas," there being no business buyers nor sellers of other descriptions, and neither tions being quite nominal. Dealers are disinclined to enter into forward business owing to the uncertainty regarding the future of the monsoon. Speculation in "suttas" has however been fairly brisk and up-country orders to buy had a steadying influence on the market. Now and then, however, houses have been sellers of good Broach and Oomras, but were always found at slightly under the buyers' price. Fully good Bengal has also been in demand. Last week closing quotations were Rs. 300 for fully good Broach and Rs. 250 1-2 for fully good Bengal, and from these prices rates advanced to Rs. 306 and Rs. 254 respectively. Since yesterday the tone of the market has been easier owing to reports of rain in the Berars and Central Provinces and prices open to-day at Rs. 301 1-2 and Rs. 250 1-2.

During the beginning of the week the market for ready cotton was steady, and there was a moderate demand by exporters and mills for high class lots, prices for which showed a tendency to advance. The last day or two the enquiry has fallen off somewhat, and owing to reports of rain up-country some holders are showing anxiety to move stocks, and rates are consequently irregular. There is however no great pressure to sell, but the near future of the market will depend chiefly on weather reports.

Considerable anxiety was felt early in the week owing to the absence of rain, but during the last day or two there has been some improvement in weather conditions up-country and the anxiety has to some extent been allayed. Moderate showers have fallen in the Berars and parts of the Central Provinces, which will relieve the position for a time and sowing will probably be commenced. Good rain is reported in Khandeish nearly inches having been registered in Malegaon, Ahmednagar and Sholapur have received welcome showers. Rain has fallen in Guzerat and Kathiawar, Bhavnagar which has hitherto been rainless reporting a fall of 1 1-4 inch yesterday. In the United Provinces, Central India, parts of the Central Provinces and the Punjab, the temperature is high, and there has been no rain.

LATER.

Some export houses have been sellers of good Broach, and with the movement in weather conditions up-country market closes easier as under.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW C

Good M. G. Broach ...	Rs.	300	Mar. 1913
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hin...	„	293	Jan. „
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	„	293	„ „
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon	„	287	„ „
F. M. G. Khamgaon	„	283	„ „
Fine M. G. Khandeish	„	266	„ „
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	„	253	„ „
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	„	263-4	„ „
F. G. H. G. Bengals	„	249	„ „

OP.

Good Saw Ginned	„	2-5-3	June-July
Good H. G. Wester	„	258	„
Good M. G. Weste	„	263	„
Opening Tone	...	Irregular.	
Estimated Sales	...	8,000	
Total Imports	...	Nil.	

FUTURE DELIVERY:—

June-July.	July-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·39	6 6·38	6·32
+·01	unchgd	+·01
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dn.	Jan-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
6·25	6·22	6·21	6·21
unchgd	unchg	—·01	—·01

FREIGHTS.

There has been little doing in this market during the past week, but rates have kept very steady. The Karachi market is firm. The following business is reported here:—
HULL.—600 tons light seeds at 18s. to 18s. 6d. ready shipment.
LIVERPOOL.—500 tons light seeds, ready shipment at 18s.
There is no enquiry forward.
We quote:—

JUNE AND JULY.		
ANTWERP ...	Seeds, 20s.	Cotton
DUNKIRK ...	„ 22s.	„
HAMBURG ...	„ 22s. 6d.	„
HULL ...	Light seeds	
GENOA ...	seeds 22s. 6d.	„
HAVRE ...	„ 23s. 6d.	„
L'POOL-M'SELLES.	„ 19s. 6d.	„
TRIESTE-VENICE...	6d. „ 22s.	„
The market closed	„ 23s.	„

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:— In spite of weak here kept fairly steady, home markets the market under the influence of the beginning of the week ditions. Supplies unfavourable monsoon conanticipated that be no means large and it is At the close the markets will rule later on. of rain up-country is easier owing to reports We quote:— continued weakness at home.
Ready ...
September ...Rs. 11 10 0 B.T.
April-May, 1 ... „ 12 8 0 R.T.
RAPESEED:— ... „ 11 6 0 „
Small fluctuati... whole the marke... ave occurred but on the ment is looked for ps steady and an improve- distant date.
We quote:—
Ready Brown ...
„ Yellow ...pore... Rs. 8 10 0 B.T.
Brown Delhi ... ... Rs. 9 4 6 „
... Rs. 8 9 0 R.T.

WHEAT:— This market with some tender ot steady during the week to the absence advance for new Crop owing Karachi is sustai... ral rain. The demand for
We quote:— e up-country markets.
Ready Whi...
White Delh... 85 p. c. Rs. 5 6 0 R.T.
White Delh... -Sept... „ 5 9 0 „
POPPYSEED: ... May „ 5 10 0 „
At the beginn... he week the advance contiued and the... touched Rs. 14 for ready, but since the o... s of June shipments there has been lull in... ever small bette... ket. As supplies are howare looked for next month.
We quote:—
Ready ...
Forward ... Rs. 13 2 0 B.T.
GINGELLYS... ... „ 13 13 0 R.T.
Prices for ol... nominal.
We quote:—
Bold Wh...
CASTORSEE... ... Rs. 60 0 0
The market... steady during the week with business passi... nt rates.
We quote:—
Ready ...
COTTONSE... ... Rs. 38 0 0
T... 25
W... market and unchanged.
GR... e quote:
... Ready ... ...Rs. 28 0 0
UNDN... d crop Ilan end.
e quote
Bold ... ...Rs. 51 0 0 nominal
Small ... ... „ 49 0 0 „
New crop ... „ 49 0 0 „
WRASI... he mark steady.
e quote
Ready ... ...Rs. 7 6 0 B.T.

RECEIPTS.

The follo... receipts of produce into Bom..., during ended at 6 p.m., yester...

Cotton ...	... 24,203	bales.
Wheat ...	... 159,960	owts.
Linseed ...	... 109,742	„
Rapeseed ...	... 42,803	„
Gingell...	... 4,939	„
Poppy...	... 9,218	„
Ground...	... 1,427	„
Castor...	... 11,786	„
Rice ...	... 36,272	„
Myrab...	... 7,861	„
Cotton ...	... 35,284	„
Mowra ...	... 2,231	„
Gram ...	... 27,874	„
Joowar ...	... 28,254	„
Maize ...	... 247	„

...AL YARNS.

The ma...ained quiet but steady during the week, ...e been a small demand for 10's at current ...ome lots of low and medium qualities ...ged hands. A line of 1,000 bales 10's ...as having been sold yesterday for forward... at 6 7-8 annas.

	Bales.
Weekly s...anghai...	1,000
Unsold sto... „ ...	53,000
Unchanged „ ...	43,000

...PORTS.

...CE-GOODS.

WHEAT.—We have no change to report in this ma...ch continues quiet.
GREY GO...The market is steady and prices are firm.
PRINTS AND GOODS:—This market continues very dull, ... buyers have no confidence in monsoon p... forward business is a standstill.
TURKEY LAIN GOODS:—The market continues quie...here is no demand at present. Home pric... firm, but deliveries offered are very distan...here is no business doing.
TURKEY RINTS:—The market is very quiet. Prices are ... steady. There is no demand from up-co...
SHOOTIN...he market is unchanged. Only a small bu...is being done owing to the firm attitude o...ers at home, and to the distant deliveries o...

METALS.

COPPER...Low METAL.—Public telegrams report a fal...rly 40s. per ton but the market here simpl...on. Though the decline in Home prices has ... effect, it has not been to any great exten...

CAL MARKET.

Rates re... very firm both ready and forward Railway t...ort difficulties are still in evidence and there i... considerable congestion of traffic.
Approxi... quotations are:—

Powell...	...	...	Rs. 25
Davis...	West Hartley	...	„ 19-4
Hastin...	Tarley	...	„ 18
Deshea...	...	...	„ 18-8
Jherri...	...	...	„ 16-12

PETROLEUM.

The follo... are to-day's quotations for the Burmah Oil Compan... productions:—
Ex-Godow... Delivery charges extra.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Kerosine I "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5	8	0
Kerosine II "Firefly" per case of two tins	4	8	0
Kerosine II "Chukkar" per two tins ...	4	0	0
Kerosine II "Chukkar" per 8 gallons ...	3	6	0
Kerosine II "Victoria" per two tins ...	3	11	0
Kerosine II "Victoria" per 8 gallons ...	3	1	0
Burmah ...ax per pound, 1st quality ...	0	4	0
Burmah ...ax per pound 2nd quality ...	0	3	0
Burmah ...andles per pound	0	4	0

The following are the rates ruling to-day, for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India), Ltd:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit...	3	6	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair.....	4	0	0
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit.....	.....		
Ship Brand New Tins per pair	.....		
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	2	0
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	3	12	0
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	1	0
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	3	11	0
Anchor Tins per pair	4	2	0
Shell 150° cases per case	5	4	0
Anchor ... cases per case	4	8	0

The fol...owing are to-day's quotations for the Standard Oil Company's brands:—

			Per case.
Snowflake Brand ...150°	American	„	6 0 2
White Rose Brand..150°	American	„	5 12 2
Chester Brand ..... 75°	Abel A'can	„	4 12 2
Devoe's Imp. Brilliant 76°	Abel A'can	„	4 8 2
Monkey Brand ...125°	American	„	4 6 2
Tiger Brand ...125°	American	„	4 8 2
White Camelia Brand in tins ...195°		per 2 tins	4 0 0

Elephant Brand
Bulk in tins ...125° „ 4 0 0
Elephant Brand 8 gallons.
Bulk without tins 125° „ 3 6 0
Camel Brand in tins 125° 2 tins.
Strong and advancing. „ 4 0 0

SHARES.

The market is steady and active and mill shares have kept firm during the week and the more favourable reports of the monsoon from all parts are likely to put up the prices still higher. Bank of Bombay shares have gradually declined to Rs, 1,780; Bank of Indias have ruled at and about Rs. 67 1-4; Indian Specie have declined to Rs. 65; Eastern Bank are steady at Rs. 81; Bombay Merchants' Bank have changed hands at Rs. 11 3-4; Credit Bank shares are steady at Rs. 11 1-2. Press shares are nearly unchanged at previous quotations with little or no doing in them. In mill shares Bombay Cotton have ruled at and about Rs. 380; Bombay United have declined to Rs. 480; Century to Rs. 295; Central Indias are unchanged at Rs. 2,135; Colaba Land Mill Company shares at Rs. 1,430; Crescents are quiet at Rs. 102 1-2; Davids have advanced to Rs. 452 1-2; Edward Sassoon are quiet at Rs. 210; Framji Petits are unchanged at Rs 1,520; Jamsheds have ruled at and about Rs. 192 1-2; Khatau Makanji Mill shares have kept steady at Rs. 1,240; Kohinoors at Rs. 760; Leopolds have changed hands at Rs. 70; Luxmi Cottons are steady at Rs. 1,420; Madhavji Dharamsey Mill shares are unchanged at Rs. 1,415; Manockji Petits have gradually advanced to Rs 2,720; Morarjee Goculdas Mill shares are unchanged at Rs. 3,025; New Great Eastern have changed hands at Rs. 235 to Rs. 237 1-2; Sassoon Mill shares at Rs. 830; Standards have ruled at and about Rs. 1,345; Swadeshis are unchanged at Rs. 1,450; Textiles are steady at Rs. 1,520. In miscellaneous Companies Badham Piles have changed hands at Rs. 94 X.D.; Bombay Burma Trading Company at Rs. 580; Phillips at Rs. 37 1-4 C.D; Port Canning and Land Improvement Company shares are quiet at Rs. 7-8; Tenckers are steady at Rs. 210; Treachers at Rs. 477 1-2; Tata Iron and Steel Company ordinary shares are steady at Rs. 86 to Rs. 86 1-2; deference shares have ruled at and about Rs. 205, and preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 181; Bombay Steam Navigation Company ordinary shares have advanced to Rs. 302 1-2, preference shares are quiet at Rs. 290; Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, ordinary shares have improved to Rs. 167 1-2 to Rs. 168 C. D.; and preference shares to Rs. 186. In railway companies Tapty Valley are steady at Rs. 532 1-2; Ahmedabad Prantej at Rs. 710; Amritsar Pans have changed hands at Rs. 137; Central Provinces at Rs. 67 to Rs. 67 1-2; and Guzerat Railways are at and about Rs. 92. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

The approximate earnings for the week ending 8th June, 1912 were Rs. 2,790 making the total earnings for the period 1st January 1912 to 8th June 1912 Rs. 78,738.

THE GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1912-1913:—

	Imports.	Gold Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Apr. 1912—			
Weight in ounces..	519634	32019	487615
Value in rupees...	31639820	1840372	29944948
	Imports.	Silver. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Apr. 1912—			
Weight in ounces.	4238727	22586 8	1980099
Value in rupees....	7793824	4038838	3754986
	Imports.	Total. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Apr. 1912—			
Weight in ounces.	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees...	33480644	5876713	33603934

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1912-1913.

	Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard) In the month of Apr. 1912.		
	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars.	.....	807684	807684
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	1469279	601101	2070383
	Coined and Examined. In the month of Apr. 1912.		
	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale)..	.....	1318249	1318249
Rupees a	700012	.....	700012
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	388004	436266	824270

a British Rupees made overto Native States during the month.

DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—2 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 20 bales wool, E Shiwji; 112 bales hemp, H Govinji; 1,085 cwts oilcakes, The Jamshed oil Mills; 43 tons, oil cakes, The New Moffusil, Co; 18,299 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co; 115 bales wool, D Koondanmull; 126 bales wool, M Ramjidar.

FOR LONDON.

Circassia s—300 bales hemp, M Nathobhoy and Co; 111 bales hemp, E comersey; 1,162 cwts kardee seed, 3 cwts linseed, A Blaschcek and Co; 64 bales hemp, 42 hemp rope, T Morrison and Co; 1,007 1-2 cwts myrabolams, P Nathocram; 110 bales hemp, Mehgraj
Caledonia s—46 cases bristles, Nizamudin and Co; 60 cwts cassia, Indo Colonial Dairy Co; 31 1-2 cwts fish maws, J M Rahimtoola; 302 cwts turmeric E Sooltaneally; 240 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 600 cwts myrabollams, P Madhuradas and Co; 71 casks skins, Nizamudin and Co.

FOR HULL.

Bassano s—22,034 cwts coitonseed, A. Khimji; 5,975 cwts myrabollams, P. Mathuradas and Co; 488 cwts myrabollams, E. Oomersey.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Aroscastle s—195 bales cotton waste, Soloman Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

Aroscastle s—2,200 cwts myrabollams, L. Pragji; 4,000 cwts myrabollams, P. Mathooradas.

FOR TRIESTE.

Semiramis s.—48 cwts garment stones, J. M. Salemahomed; 114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s.—20,000 cwts barley, 14,100 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Gramburgen s.—60 bales hemp, E. Oomersey, 9,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s.—1,000 cwts myrabolams, P. Mathuradas and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s.—7,500 cwts gram, 1,000 cwts groundnuts Ralli Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Preeth s—270 bales cotton and 826 bales cotton fly and waste Salomon Bros; 1,978 cwts grain Volkart Bros; 38 bales savri cotton, Guzal Bros and Co; 137 cwts gum olibanum, S. Manilal and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Rugbein s—16,000 cwts barley 2,000 cwts gram, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Macneil s—60 bales hemp T. Morrison and Co.

FOR PORT SAID (for orders.)

Karachi s—16,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.
Haydir s—16,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.
Frank Coverdale s—8,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—1 bale cotton, Ralli Bros; 50 bales yarn, M B Kaisha; 102 cwts kishmiss, W. Velji.

FOR KOBE.

Delta s—500 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—10 chests opium, S J David

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

The trooping of the colour—not colours—which was performed recently on the Horse Guards Parade in presence of the King is a most elaborate ceremonial of unknown origin. It has no counterpart in any other European army, not even in Prussia, which is so rich in that stately kind of drum and trumpet show. Yet the ceremony cannot be older than the days of Marlborough, or the time when battle "honours" first began to be emblazoned on colours, of which each infantry regiment in peace-time carries a pair. One of these is the Sovereign's, and it is this [illegible] is "trooped." The British Army has now ceased to carry its colours into battle as involving a quite unnecessary waste of life, but the Russians continued to do so in Manchuria.

Honours have been showered on Sir Rufus Isaacs so liberally that Reading has grown almost indifferent to them, and remains content to cherish him as an ordinary townsman. But at the same time, nowhere will his recent elevation be so sincerely appreciated as in the town of biscuits. For Sir Rufus is one of those few members of Parliament who take their constituents into their very gates. There is no greater sport for the Reading people than is afforded by a fete at Whiteknights, his place just a mile outside the town. It is not really Whiteknights, but Foxhill, the name of his house, but Reading folk always call it Whiteknights, and the reason is too detailed to give here, and quite unimportant. Sir Rufus Isaacs lives pretty well, year in and year out, at Foxhill, which is in the parish of Earley and close to Maiden Earley, Mr. Joel's beautiful place. He comes into Reading to catch the train to London every morning just like any ordinary business man. On off-days he likes to stroll through Sonning and the neighbouring Thames villages.

Sir Frederick Milner, who made a pathetic allusion the other day to the chronic deafness which, when he was a member of the House of Commons, deprived him of practically all participation in its activities is one of the very few legislators of recent years who have been afflicted with physical infirmity of any kind. The late Professor Fawcett, the well-known Postmaster-General, was totally blind, and the late Lord Middleton was afflicted to an almost similar extent. The late Lord Lilford, the distinguished ornithologist, was totally inospacitated, and was rarely able to get about without his bath chair, whilst the late Mr. Kavanagh was limbless, and had to be carried by an attendant to his seat in the House of Commons. Lord Lucas and Mr. W. Delany, M. P., have each an artificial leg, and the late Sir John Brigg had an artificial foot.

Mr. George Moore, in republishing an early novel which has refused to be forgotten, is following in the footsteps of another eminent Irish literary man—Mr. Bernard Shaw. Some years ago Mr. Shaw collected the novels of his "nonage," as he called them, in order to rescue them from "unauthorised mutilations." His own account of his sentiments during the process is rightly consistent. Writing of one ("The Irrational Knot"), he says:—It is now open to any one who pleases to read. I do not recommend him to; but it is possible that the same mysterious force which drove me through the labour of writing it may have had some purpose which will sustain others through the labour of reading it, and even reward them with some ghastly enjoyment of it. For my own part, I cannot stand it. On the other hand, after reading it again subsequently, he "found, with some access of respect for my youth, that it is a fiction of the first order."

Irish butter, which has been engaging the attention of the House of Lords, has good staying powers. In 1906, some men cutting turf near Killucan found a tub containing about two hundredweight of butter buried deep in a bog. From the make of the tub it was surmised that the butter was over a century old. Yet, owing to the use of some preservative it is not absolutely uneatable, though a trifle rancid. Similar deposits have been found in other parts of Ireland, some wrapped in cloth, which on exposure to the air, crumbled to dust. It is supposed that the preservative powers of peat soil were known to the Irish in very early days, and that during the summer they buried butter [illegible]

A Chapter of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, such as the King held in the Throne Room at Windsor Castle on June 8 is of comparatively rare occurrence. There was, of course, no Investiture but even when such is the case it is not usual to hold a Chapter in the Throne Room. In the case of the Investiture of the Prince of Wales last June, the circumstances were, of course, out of the ordinary. Before that there had been no Chapter since November, 1906, when King Haakon was declared a member of the Order by King Edward. It was King Edward's practice to invest a new Knight at a Chapter held in the drawing-room after dinner, when the Knights were present and the Robes of the Order worn, but the religious ceremony was dispensed with. Queen Victoria, who throughout her widowhood intensely disliked ceremony used to issue a warrant dispensing newly-appointed Knights from a personal Investiture.

The new Lord Chancellor has seen a distinct change—for the worse—come over the people, for in a speech on his schooldays he once said: "Everybody was content with very little them." "I recall," he continued, how we used to fight for a currant bun and half an albert across the bar in the janitor's window. The only drinking water that was to be got was in a trough under the swaying bodies of the mass of boys fighting to get their lunches, and you dipped down as well as you could and got a jugful of water and crumbs and slaked your thirst for the day. Lord Loreburn created a precedent when he went to Canada in 1907, the Chancellorship being placed in Commission during his five weeks, absence. This was the first time a Lord Chancellor had left Great Britain, and most elaborate arrangements were made for the safe custody of the Great Seal during My term of office. There was a time when such extended travels would have been vetoed. When Brougham went to Scotland in 1834, William IV. declared that he was guilty of high treason for removing the Great Seal from English soil. The ex-Chancellor, by the way, has had during his six and a half years' tenure of the Woolsack no such misfortune as that which befell one of his predecessors in the office—Lord Thurlow. The Great Seal was abstracted from Lord Thurlow's writing-table in his room at 45, Great Ormond-street, and although a reward of £200 was offered, together with a free pardon for any accomplice, the historic emblem was never recovered in its original form. It was well known, however, that it had been melted down for its intrinsic value as bullion.

There are few peers—and Lord Loreburn is one—who do not take their titles from their territorial possessions. "Aloeburn" is the motto on the armorial bearings of Dumfries, a burgh which the late Lord Chancellor represented in Parliament from 1886 till 1906. Tradition records that in the days of border warfare, the inhabitants of Dumfries erected a rude fortification on the south side of the town. Beside this rampart watch and ward were constantly kept by some of the burghers, whose duty it was to raise the rallying cry of "Aloeburn," or "Loreburn," on the appearance of an enemy. For the Dumfriesshire parish of Monswald, with which his family have been long connected, Lord Loreburn cherishes a great affection. "There is a corner of the earth which all men have as their own particular home," remarked his lordship at a banquet held in his honour in 1906. This is that corner of the earth for me. I can truly say that there has not been one day of my life when I have been away from here that the thought of Dumfriesshire has not been back to my mind."

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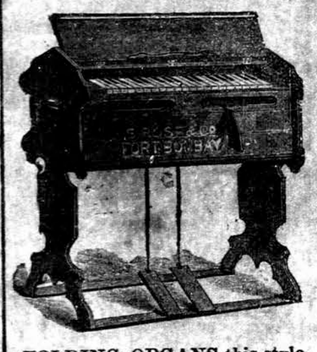
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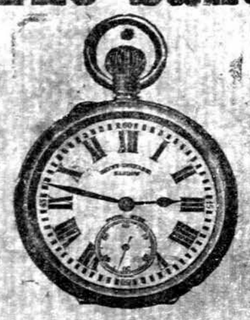

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Acts like a Charm in **DIARRHŒA**, and is the only Specific in **CHOLERA** and **DYSENTERY.**

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—
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Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.
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Chlorodyne is quickly taken in doses, graduated according to the malady. It immediately relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; relieves irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

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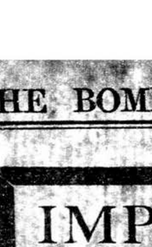

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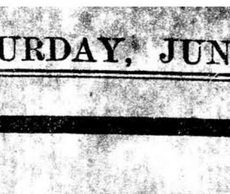

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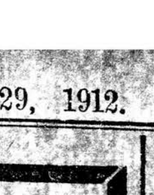

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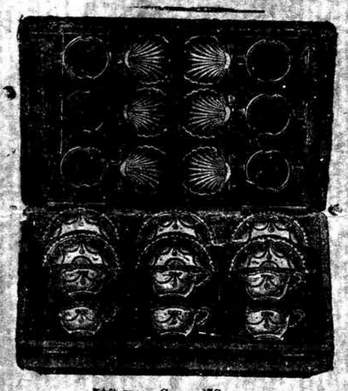

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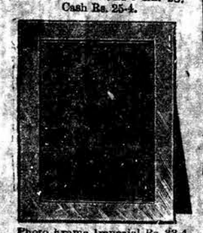

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